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THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

OUR last analysis of SHERMAN'S grand march left both columns on the further bank of the Oconee, with the enemy's cavalry disputing our crossing. The march, it will be remembered, was at first conducted in two columns, HOWARD'S right wing proceeding down the Georgia Central Railroad towards and beyond Macon, and SLOCUM's left wing marching on the Georgia Railroad towards Augusta. On Sunday, the 20th of November, a detachment of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, estimated by the enemy at from 500 to 800 strong, with three or four cannon, made a feigned attack on East Macon, at Walnut Creek, on the Milledgeville Road, about two miles east of the city. The affair was a brisk but harmless artillery duel, which lasted only two hours. The enemy's papers say that, at one time, we actually captured one of their batteries, but were forced to yield it again. The Macon *Messenger* says:—

"During the time, Captain HAFFORD, of the Tenth Ohio regiment, with a very few men who had crossed the creek, made a daring charge on one of our pieces of artillery, when his horse was shot by a youth by the name of CLARK, and the captain captured; two other horses were also shot, but their riders made their escape. These are about the only incidents of this second attack on our city. * * * We regret to say that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details."

The losses on both sides were extremely small. When it is considered that merely a handful of our cavalry attacked a townful of generals and their troops, that the order was merely to make a feint, and to retire at night, as our troops did, and, finally, that a daring charge against greater numbers, strongly entrenched, actually resulted, by the enemy's own admission, in the capture of a full battery, the extreme gallantry of the affair will be apparent. And, indeed, it is only a specimen of the various encounters in which SHERMAN'S men have met the enemy, and to which we ought to refer with pleasure and praise. Best of all, while this demonstration was going on, a stretch of several miles of railroad beyond Walnut Creek, was deliberately torn up, and communications thus cut between Macon and Savannah. What other damage was done the enemy does not explain, except the burning of some mills and other buildings. The feint against Macon was also doubly successful; since on that same day, the 20th, HOWARD captured Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, destroying some supplies, and forcing the destruction or hasty removal of a large lot of State stores. Some of the latter reached Augusta on the 19th. Our men found many mules and horses, and some bread and meat, at Milledgeville. It seems that the State-house, executive mansion, factory, and asylum, were not burned, and that no vandalism was permitted. The dépôt, however, was burned subsequently.

The next morning, Monday, the 21st, the cavalry who had been threatening Macon started briskly down the Central Railroad towards Griswoldville and Gordon, destroying valuable property at the former point, as already related by us, including most of the buildings in the town. Griswoldville is nine miles

east of Macon, on the Central Road. On Tuesday, the 22d, our forces at that point, now reinforced from HOWARD'S column, and protected by entrenchments, were attacked by the command of General PHILLIPS, consisting of three full brigades of militia, two regiments of Georgia State line troops, COOK'S Athens battalion, and JACKSON'S Augusta battalion. A very sharp battle ensued, with handsome charges on both sides, but our troops easily held their position. ANDERSON'S Third militia brigade was badly repulsed in attempting to storm our breastworks over an open field, with a morass intervening. General ANDERSON was wounded, and, according to the Augusta papers, "his brigade suffered heavy loss." The enemy's entire loss at this battle of Griswoldville, in the three brigades and the two regiments, he sets at 614. It is not his habit to make an over-estimate of his casualties. Our own loss could not have been so great, as we were entrenched, and were the attacked party. This encounter seems to have been rather a questionable mode of employing the troops detailed to oppose SHERMAN.

From Griswoldville our forces moved directly from the railroad to the Oconee River. The enemy seems to have been in a perpetual mystery and bewilderment as to where we were and whither we were going; and SHERMAN'S skillful, blinding movements, with cavalry columns, completely deluded his antagonists. Their blows were always hesitating, and, when given, were always ineffectual. It was evident, however, that the Oconee River must be passed at some point by our troops. Accordingly, the enemy posted himself where the railroad crosses the river, five miles east of Gordon, and here burned the bridge. Wednesday, the 23d, brought our troops well up to the river. On that day, and on the next, Thursday, the 24th, a part of HOWARD'S wing essayed a crossing. Our cavalry tried to ford at one or two points below the bridge, and had a sharp engagement with the cavalry column of Generals WHEELER and WAYNE, who protected the opposite bank. Several men were reported killed in the South Carolina cavalry. Major HARTRIDGE defended the bridge for some time, but, on the 24th, our forces flanked the enemy, crossed bridge and ford, and dispersed all opposition. The next morning, Friday, a part of our cavalry entered Sandersville, a town 22 miles east of Milledgeville and of the Oconee, and 5 miles north of the Central Railroad. This flanking move forced the abandonment of the Oconee River, and WAYNE had been compelled to retire to Davisboro', or Station No. 10 (for all these stopping-places on the railroad line are numbered), which is 13 miles easterly from Sandersonville, after leaving the Oconee Bridge. WHEELER'S cavalry had a sharp fight at Sandersville with our cavalry, but, as usual, accomplished nothing. WAYNE had among his troops the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, and the Augusta *Chronicle* says that WHEELER joined him with about 10,000 men. Even with this heavy force opposing it, the advance of KILPATRICK could not be checked. HOWARD occupied and held Milledgeville from the 20th to the 24th; and then he struck off towards Sandersonville, arriving there on the 26th.

Meanwhile, SLOCUM'S column, which we left at Madison—a town 103 miles west of Augusta, on the Georgia, or Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, and west of the Oconee—had changed its direction, and was approaching HOWARD'S. SLOCUM arrived at Madison on Saturday, the 19th, and his cavalry advance thence pushed on to Buckhead, the next town easterly, on the same road, 94 miles west of Augusta.

Thence a detachment of cavalry crossed the Oconee, and advanced on Greensboro' on Sunday, the 20th. This point is 84 miles west of Augusta, and it was even said that the same advance pushed on to Union Point, 9 miles further east. Some days later, the inhabitants of Augusta, like those of Macon, recovered from their fright, and saw through SHERMAN'S feint, after he had severed the railroad between Augusta and Savannah. SLOCUM'S main force, however, did not cross the Oconee near the Georgia Railroad. But, having paused at Madison, where the dépôt was burned, like all other dépôts on the road, it turned south, and marched along the west bank of the Oconee to Eatonton, 15 miles from Madison, starting on Monday, the 21st. From Eatonton, SLOCUM is said to have moved southerly to Milledgeville, and there to have united with HOWARD; a large force remained at Milledgeville three days. The Augusta papers are forced to admit the orderly and soldierly character of the march of both wings. To condense their statements, they say:—

"In their route they destroyed, as far as possible, all mills, cribs, and gin-houses, cotton screws and gins, cotton implements, &c., and carried off all stock, provisions, and negroes. When their horses gave out, they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred. At Milledgeville they only destroyed the arsenal, dépôt, and penitentiary. They did not burn the factory near that place. The right wing of the Federal Army, under General HOWARD, crossed the Ocmulgee River between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished. The Federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing, and the abundance of provisions in it. General Slocum gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy. One punishment inflicted by some of the Federal generals for plundering, was severe whipping. A portion of Major GRAHAM'S command reached this city last night. They report that they visited Atlanta several days since, and found it completely evacuated and burned. They state that the Federals took all the cattle and forage in their route, but did not molest those who staid at home."

Some of our stragglers were picked up by the enemy. But a surprisingly small number of prisoners were captured. The largest number appears to have been a "batch" of 146, which were picked up at various points by GRAHAM and other scouts.

SLOCUM, crossing the Oconee either at Eatonton or Milledgeville, with cavalry, sent them out easterly to Sparta, and even to Warrenton. This latter place was reached on the 26th. It is 35 miles northeast of Milledgeville, and 40 southeast of Augusta. Sparta is on a line between Warrenton and Milledgeville, about equi-distant from both. For several days our cavalry raided through the entire country between the two railroads in the vicinity last described. Abundance of food and forage was secured, and everything was destroyed which could be useful to the enemy. The march was leisurely—SHERMAN evidently finding himself master of the situation. He did not start directly for the seaboard, until he had all the provisions he desired, and had inflicted great loss on the enemy. Our cavalry was encamped for several days near Reed's Mills, between Eatonton and Waller's Ferry. Mills, gin-houses, corn-cribs, &c., were destroyed in Green, Casper, Putnam, Washington, and Jefferson counties. Our forces marched in several columns, and mystified the enemy by their movements. The country between Sparta and Warrenton was pronounced by him to be "one universal bog;" but its condition did not seem to check our cavalry raids.

Sandersville, as has been explained, was occupied by us on the 26th. The Oconee had been passed by the right wing below the Oconee Bridge, and by the left at Eatonton or Milledgeville. There was still another stream to be crossed, the Ogeechee. Four

large rivers lay originally in the line of SHERMAN'S march, all tending southeasterly, the Ocmulgee, Oconee, Ogeechee and Savannah. The former is the most westerly, and united lower down with the Oconee, to form the Altamaha. Macon is on the Ocmulgee, Milledgeville on the Oconee, Millen on the Ogeechee, and Augusta on the Savannah. There were also many less considerable streams to cross, and much marshy country, especially between the Ogeechee and the Savannah. The Ogeechee was passed by our troops at Fen's Bridge in the march from Sandersville, and the next main stopping place was Louisville, 15 miles from Fen's Bridge, in the centre of Jefferson county. Thence the cavalry pushed out easterly in force to Waynesboro, a station on the Augusta and Savannah Road, 32 miles south of Augusta. On Sunday, the 27th, our advance appears to have fired the town and also to have visited Demara's Ferry, on the Savannah. On the 28th and 29th WHEELER's cavalry skirmished heavily with ours, while our troops, probably, were operating on the Savannah Railroad. On Tuesday, the 29th, there was a severe cavalry fight, in which the enemy reports his loss at 70. Ours, of course, is not known, but in the poetical language of a reliable Southern gentleman, "the country around Waynesboro is 'strewn with dead Yankees and horses.' This was the affair in which the enemy made his celebrated capture of KILPATRICK's hat. From the Savannah River, the cavalry went to Millen, about 20 miles south, where the infantry soon after joined them.

Until December 1st, however, the main Army remained near Louisville, foraging. The enemy says we got over 2,000 horses and mules for refitting the cavalry, in Glascock and Warren counties. Then, on the 1st and 2d, the Army started for Millen, 30 miles distant from Louisville, and 45 from Fen's Bridge. The enemy seems to have now begun to look on SHERMAN's progress with some despair. The *Augusta Constitutionalist* said:

"The advance of SHERMAN'S Army, since he crossed the Oconee, has been slow and cautious, his intention evidently being to mystify our military authorities; but the delay and slow movement has been to gather in supplies of forage, contracted as his territory is becoming from the movements of WHEELER's cavalry. SHERMAN has not for a moment hesitated, in our humble judgment, as to the point to be attacked or the road to it. When his forage and provision trains are full, he will mass his entire force at Millen; throwing his cavalry to the rear, with his wagon train between the two wings of his Army, he will move in compact columns steadily, but cautiously on the city of Savannah, with no fear of an attack on either flank. The Ogeechee and its few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and the Savannah River and its equally swampy banks, on his left, both flanks will be most securely covered—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over eighty miles to the city of Savannah."

The *Augusta Chronicle* says of our march that "the enemy were under strict discipline, and when 'privates were found depredating on private property, 'they were severely punished by order of General 'SHERMAN.'" And another journal, trying to account for the fact that our troops were not so "beautifully bushwhacked" as it had supposed we were going to be, but actually captured more prisoners than they lost, says, "WHEELER has not taken a great 'many prisoners, because the Yankees feeling that 'they deserved death, have refused to surrender."

Still refusing to surrender, our Army marched on to Millen, and the advance reached that point on the 2d. It was hoped to find there some of the survivors of the horrible slaughter-pens of Andersonville; but probably few prisoners, if any, had been left either at Andersonville or Millen, and none were rescued by us. Millen is 79 miles from Savannah and 53 from Augusta. Our forces are described by the enemy as "admirably clothed and equipped. Each man had 80 rounds of ammunition, while their wagons contained fixed material without stint. Rations for 40 days had been prepared, and they suffered for nothing." On the night of Saturday, the 3d, a severe fight occurred between the cavalry of KILPATRICK and WHEELER, the latter being the attacking party, and being decidedly repulsed. The next morning, Sunday, our cavalry and the Fourteenth corps attacked WHEELER in his breastworks, and drove him out of his works, capturing them and forcing him to retreat. The enemy says his loss was between 70 and 80, including an Acting Brigadier-General. Having driven him off, and probably having cut the railroad between Augusta and Savannah at Waynesboro', our column then joined the main body at Millen.

From Millen, SHERMAN prosecuted with great vigor his march down the swampy country between the

Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers, heading straight towards Savannah. On Monday, the 5th, an engagement was reported at Walker's Bridge on Briar Creek, 22 miles from Augusta; but this, if it actually occurred, must have been a trifling affair by a scouting party. On Tuesday, the 6th, our Army is said to have marched no less than 18 miles, and the advance drove the enemy from Cuyton, or Station No. 2½, on the Central Railroad, 25 miles from Savannah. Our forces are said to have marched down both sides of the Ogeechee. The affair at Brier Creek must have been a feint on Augusta, to cover the main move, it being far back within the enemy's lines. On Wednesday, the 7th, our Army was still marching rapidly, both wings joined, on the east of the Ogeechee, and pushed vigorously against the ferries of the Savannah. The enemy was perfectly prepared for us at these latter points, with artillery in position; and yet our infantry, with the dash which has characterized the whole campaign, moved across the flats to the river, in spite of all opposition. On Saturday, the 10th, SHERMAN was said to be at Bloomingdale, only 15 miles from Savannah, on the Central Railroad. Another day passed, and he was in line of battle, five miles from Savannah. The railroad and telegraph were cut between Charleston and Savannah, and Augusta and Macon, with their strong garrisons, were isolated. SHERMAN has already communicated with the fleet of Admiral DAHlgren.

FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

THE expedition of General FOSTER to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad seems to have met with great success. For, although he failed to drive the enemy from his strong position at Grahamsville, he succeeded in destroying the Pocotaligo bridge. He started before dawn of Monday, the 29th of November, with about ten regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, together with the Naval Brigade. General HATCH superintended the land forces, one brigade being under General E. E. POTTER, and the other under Colonel HARTWELL. Rear-Admiral DAHlgren superintended the Naval Brigade. Commander PREBLE was in command of the brigade, Lieutenants O'KANE and WHITEHEAD commanding respectively the First and Second companies, and First Lieutenant STODDARD the Marine Corps. The expedition was from 3,500 to 4,000 strong.

The expedition moved up Broad River, and arrived at Boyd's Point soon after daylight. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts landed first, and at once struck into the country for half a mile in skirmish formation, to cover the landing and to reconnoitre. The Naval Brigade then landed, and struck off on the Coosahatchie Road, followed by some of the infantry. Considerable skirmishing attended the advance. Our troops, however, seem to have been quite ignorant of the ground, and to have lacked efficient guides; and, instead of reaching the railroad, were compelled to withdraw at night from their most advanced point. The next day, however, the march was resumed, and, after sharp artillery firing from and against the head of our column, our troops pushed on to the enemy's position near Grahamsville. Here were very strong works, consisting of a battery in a strong fort at Hovey Hill, 3 miles from Grahamsville, with rifle-pits adjoining. The enemy asserts that, at the outset, he had but 1,400 muskets and seven pieces of artillery. His position, however, was excellent for defence. For six hours, a desperate engagement ensued, our men charging the works with great gallantry, and very nearly carrying the works. But at length General ROBERTSON, with the Thirty-second Georgia, another battery, and some cavalry, arrived, to reinforce the enemy. Against these new troops it was found impossible to contend, as the enemy now nearly equalled us in numbers, and was, besides, behind strong works. A detachment of our columns, who had moved up on the Coosahatchie Road, under Major ANDERSON, accomplished nothing, and returned. Our forces were withdrawn to a good position on the Savannah Road. Our losses were 810, a later report, however, making them 740. Among them was that of Colonel HARTWELL, wounded while leading a charge of his gallant Fifty-fifth Massachusetts.

On Sunday, the 4th, the Twenty-fifth Ohio captured a two gun battery while on a scout towards

Pocotaligo, Captain GORAU, of General FOSTER's staff, distinguished himself in the achievement. One gun was brought off and the other damaged. On Tuesday, the 6th, a second and more successful expedition was started. General POTTER took his troops up toward the Savannah Railroad a second time, and had a severe engagement with the enemy. At night the enemy attacked our pickets repeatedly, and on Wednesday morning several other engagements occurred, the enemy assaulting POTTER's entrenched position, and being severely repulsed. Our casualties seem to have been less than 100. Meanwhile, seven gunboats went up Broad River and opened a heavy fire. A force was landed, and the action commenced, and, if our reports be true, before night the Pocotaligo Bridge was destroyed. This bridge is about 35 miles from Savannah, and cuts railroad communication between that city and Charleston.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great feature of the week in the Army of the Potomac has been the extensive expedition conducted by General WARREN along the line of the Weldon Railroad. What the ulterior objects of the expedition were, we need not investigate. It was long since suggested by us that, while the great movements in Georgia and Tennessee were going on, the Army of the Potomac would not be found remaining quiet. The results actually accomplished in this expedition are of no little value. It will be remembered that General GREGG's late cavalry raid on Stony Creek showed that the enemy was building a branch railroad from that point across to the Southside Railroad. The successful completion and operation of the road would have neutralized the advantage we gained at such heavy cost in the seizure of the Weldon Road, as the enemy's supplies could then be transferred as well as ever from the South to Petersburg and Richmond. Indeed, by wagoning them across from Stony Creek to the Boydton Plankroad, he has for a long time, though at much inconvenience, been able to use the Weldon Road. It was decided to march a strong column down the latter road, which should break it up as far as possible, and penetrate the enemy's country, capturing such points and supplies as should be found on the way.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th, orders came for the troops to move, and, ten minutes after, the advance of the Fifth corps was filing to the rear. The column consisted of GREGG's (Second) division of cavalry, the Fifth corps, and MOTT's (Third) division of the Second corps, in all about 20,000 men and 22 pieces of artillery, under command of General WARREN. The troops were massed between the Halifax and Jerusalem Roads, that is, on both sides of the Weldon Railroad. The cold bivouac at night was succeeded next morning by a heavy rain, extinguishing the camp-fires. But before daybreak the troops were roused and on the march, the cavalry starting at four A. M. The column took the Jerusalem Road, and struck the Nottoway River where Freeman's Bridge formerly crossed it, about 20 miles from Petersburg. The few videttes of the enemy were quickly dispersed, and the river, about three feet deep, forded by the cavalry and by DENNISON's battery. About a mile distant from the river, the column turned to the right, and thence reached the river. The cavalry forded it, as we have said; the infantry passed it on pontoons, the whole column being across before morning and the bridge taken up.

The cavalry advance bivoucked at Sussex Court-House, five miles beyond the river, the rest of the column between them and the river. Next morning, at three, the cavalry started southwesterly towards Jarrett's, a point on the Weldon Road 12 miles below the Nottoway, 32 miles below Petersburg, and a little more than half way distant from Stony Grove to Hicksford. The infantry column briskly followed, leaving a detachment of cavalry to cover the rear, with the usual dispositions of cavalry to hold the side roads and cover the flanks of the column until it had passed by. The enemy's troopers were soon discovered hovering about in front and flank. Two miles beyond the Court-House, some videttes of the enemy were encountered, and driven back to where the railroad crosses the Nottoway. Our loss in this skirmish was only between 20 and 30 men. About noon, the rear of our advance cavalry moved on the Halifax Road, and a small force of the enemy succeed-

ed in dashing into the gap between the cavalry and the head of the infantry column. The former halted, and Major CORRIE, with a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania, charged back, and opened communication with the infantry. The enemy was easily driven off, without great loss on either side. Soon after, the cavalry advance reached the point where the railroad crosses the Nottoway, and SMITH's brigade seized and burned the railroad bridge without opposition. It was a wooden structure, about 200 feet long. Five miles more brought the cavalry to Jarrett's. The cavalry began the work of tearing up the track, and the infantry, arriving soon after, completed it. The work was done in that faithful and effectual way,—by burning the sleepers, and twisting and bending the rails in hot fires made from fence-rails and brushwood—in which our troops have become adepts by practice. On Thursday night, the column bivouacked at Jarrett's, having already destroyed five miles of road, and the dépôt and water tank at Jarrett's.

Next day, Friday, the 9th, the work of destruction was continued from Jarrett's nearly as far down as Bellfield, twelve miles distant. Three miles this side of Bellfield, at Three Creek, a branch of the Nottoway, the enemy disputed in force the advance of our cavalry, and burned the bridge across the creek. DENNISON's battery opened sharply upon him, and the Tenth New York, fording on our left, flanked the position, and forced the enemy back to Bellfield. Hicksford and Bellfield are near each other, on opposite banks of the Meherrin River, a branch of the Chowan. Hicksford, on the southerly bank, is a town of some importance, and was found to be protected by strong entrenchments on both sides of the river. Within the works were a part of HAMPTON's cavalry, and the militia of the town, as well as the militia of smaller points on the railroad, below and above Hicksford. DAVIES' brigade, in our cavalry advance, skirmished all the way from Three Creek to Bellfield, the First New Jersey being dismounted, and driving in the enemy's pickets. At length, the column came within range of the works, and was greeted with a hot artillery fire. A handsome mounted charge was made by the First Massachusetts close to enemy's rifle-pits, but our troops were compelled to fall back, their leader, the gallant Major SARGENT, being mortally wounded by a piece of shell. Other charges were made by DAVIES' brigade, but General WARREN, coming up, drew the troops off, and most of the cavalry bivouacked that night north of Three Creek.

The weather hitherto had consisted of a cold and drenching rain storm, not only disagreeable and dispiriting by day and night, but rendering the roads almost impassable. Marching and manoeuvring were very difficult, and caused the troops no little fatigue. But, Friday night, the rain turned to hail and snow, and the extreme severity of the night increased the discomfort. The enemy's strong position, in connection with the difficulties of manoeuvring soon made it evident that no further demonstration would be made against Hicksford, the possession of which, in itself, was not of great importance. On Saturday morning, therefore, the railroad bridge at Three Creek, Bellfield Station, and some neighboring storehouses, being burned, our forces marched back towards Pittsburgh. GREGG's (Second) cavalry brigade pressed the infantry, while SMITH's (Third) covered the rear, and DAVIES' (First) the flanks. The enemy attempted to harass our rear, but a section of DENNISON's battery kept him in check. Near Jarrett's the column divided, the infantry preceded by GREGG's brigade, moving off to Sussex Court-House, and the other two cavalry brigades taking a parallel road to the left. This disposition caused a section of artillery to be opened on the cavalry column, but an advance of the Tenth New York silenced the firing. Sussex Court-House, including the court-house, jail, tavern, and a few dwelling-houses, was burned by our troops, in retaliation, it is alleged, for the shooting of three of our stragglers. At the Court-House our troops bivouacked, and the enemy hovered upon our rear on Saturday night, and again on Sunday, the 11th; the Twenty-fourth New York dismounted, repulsing them on the latter day. In the afternoon, the Nottoway River was reached and crossed, and there POTTER's division of the Ninth corps was found, waiting to meet our troops, or to render them assistance by reinforcement. The infantry bivouacked near the river, and marched into camp again on Monday night,

whither the cavalry had already preceded them. The drenching rain and heavy marching of the first two days, and the intense cold of the last three, added to the labors of the troops in destroying the track, rendered them much exhausted; but they will quickly recover in their comfortable quarters. The march was about 50 miles long, and three railroad bridges, and 15 miles of track were effectually destroyed, and Sussex Court-House burned. Contrabands followed our troops back as usual, and a few prisoners were brought in. It is said that our entire loss will not be greater than 100 men.

RECONNOISSANCES.

On the evening of Thursday, the 8th, it was thought well to send out a reconnaissance towards Hatcher's Run. The force consisted of the Third and Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio cavalry, all under Colonel KIRWIN, of the Thirteenth. The enemy's pickets were at once encountered after leaving our lines, and were driven back to the Run, our forces advancing on the Vaughan Road. A sharp skirmish took place, from which our cavalry withdrew, reaching camp about 10 o'clock.

Next morning, Friday, the 9th, MILES' First division of the Second corps broke camp at daylight, and, preceded by KIRWIN's cavalry brigade, marched out to Hatcher's Run, in a reconnaissance similar to that of the same brigade on Thursday evening. The distance was about six miles, and the Run was reached about 9 o'clock, all the enemy's pickets being driven in. He was found strongly entrenched on the opposite side of the Run. That stream, usually 30 feet broad, had been increased in width by an artificial dam, and holes, it is said, were dug in the bed of the stream. The Sixth Ohio made an attempt to cross dismounted, but were forced to retreat by the fire of the enemy and the condition of the ford. Under cover of artillery fire, however, the Second New York heavy artillery crossed the ford, losing three men by drowning, and then carried the works. The cavalry soon after crossed at Armstrong's, lower down, and drove the enemy to Gravelly Run, where they bivouacked. MILES now threw out cavalry pickets, and made prompt dispositions for an attack by the enemy; for it was obvious that he would not leave us in our present position. Meanwhile, at 5 P.M., the First and Third divisions of the Sixth corps, under General WHEATON, which had come down from the Shenandoah Valley, reported to MILES. The troops that night experienced the cold storm of hail and snow of which we have spoken in connection with WARREN's column. Only a few casualties in the cavalry occurred during the day. Among the infantry, the chief loss was in the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, which was on the skirmish line, but lost less than 30 men.

Saturday morning passed without attack, and General MILES prepared to return. Soon after 2 o'clock, however, the enemy, who had been massing in our front, charged the captured works, now held by our cavalry. He was repulsed with severe loss, and 15 prisoners were captured by our men in a counter-charge. But the retrograde had already commenced on our part, and it was continued until the old camp was reached. Our loss was about 25 in this last affair. Our entire loss was about 125 killed and wounded. The object of the movement was to occupy the enemy in co-operation with WARREN's movement and to cover his return.

It will be noticed that a part of the Sixth corps was with MILES. That corps came down the Potomac, from the 2d to the 5th, with the reinforcements from SHERIDAN'S Army from the Valley. A considerable part of SHERIDAN'S infantry has joined GRANT, as a large part of EARLY'S has returned to LEE. More particular numbers need not be given. The negro troops, now consolidated into one corps, the Twenty-fifth, garrison the north side of the James.

On the night of the 1st, and all day of the 2d, there was very fierce and heavy cannonading in the region of Dutch Gap. The Howlett House battery and the batteries opposite over Fort Brady, were very active, and PICKETT'S batteries shelled us all day. The same day, the 2d, the enemy's Brigadier-General GRACIE was killed during the firing near Petersburg. Many casualties took place that week on both sides in that neighborhood. So heavy was the firing, on the 2d, that a general engagement was supposed by the Richmond people to have been com-

menced. A new battery was opened by the enemy near Fort Darling. In front of his Battery Semmes, and at other points, the enemy has been planting some ingenious torpedoes in the river, so as to blow up our fleet. Our forces have, under cover of fog, taken up some of these. On the night of Monday, the 5th, thirteen daring guerrillas, in small boats, boarded a schooner loaded with sutler's stores, lying at Pagan's Creek, on the James, and captured the vessel and the officers and the crew, without firing a shot. The towboat *Lizzie Freeman* and a barge in her tow were next boarded and also captured, with their crews, though after a little skirmish. All the boats were thoroughly plundered, and the men robbed of money, valuables and clothing. The tug was sunk, the schooner burned, and the barge left uninjured with the prisoners in the hold.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th, there was very heavy exchange of firing on James River, in the region of Dutch Gap and Fort Brady. On Wednesday morning, the 7th, a detachment from DRAPER'S colored brigade was thrown across the James to Cox's Landing, opposite Dutch Gap, and about half a mile distant therefrom, and below the enemy's Battery Semmes. The rest of the brigade, with field pieces, on our side of the river, covered the crossing and put to flight the enemy's pickets who had so long been patrolling the bank, and firing into Dutch Gap. There was a lively contest the same afternoon between three of the enemy's rams and Fort Brady. On Saturday, the 10th, LONGSTREET advanced with FIELD'S division on the Darbytown Road and drove in our pickets, and retook a part of his old lines. But little fighting occurred, and the affair was of little importance.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, commanding the First division, Ninth corps, has been brevetted Major-General to date from August 1st, 1864, giving him rank above many of the recently brevetted Brigadiers. At the commencement of the war, General Willcox commanded the First regiment from Michigan, which crossed the Alleghanies to protect Washington; was made Military Governor of Alexandria when our troops crossed into Virginia; was wounded at the first Bull Run, taken prisoner and held thirteen months, during part of this time as a hostage; on his return was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, dating back to Bull Run; succeeded General Stevens in command of his brigade; took part in the engagement at South Mountain, and when Reno fell, assumed his command; at Antietam, did distinguished service as commander of the Third division, Ninth corps; succeeded to the command of the corps, which he led at Fredericksburgh; went with Burnside to Kentucky and took part in the East Tennessee campaign and the siege of Knoxville, and has done gallant and meritorious service during the present campaign in Virginia as commander of the First division of the Ninth corps. It is a record to which any soldier might well point with pride and satisfaction.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. of Boston, have just published an elegant illustrated edition of TENNYSON'S "Enoch Arden." As a specimen of fine typographical execution, the volume will stand eminent amongst the holiday publications of this year. The illustrations, which are profuse and apposite, are from drawings by HAMMATT BILLINGS, and evince fine artistic skill in designer and engraver. Some of them are especially commendable as works of the designing art, and all of them are tasteful and appropriate. The price of this handsome edition is \$4 50, or, elegantly bound in Turkey antique, \$7 50.

THE PRESIDENT on the recommendation of Major-General SHERIDAN, has appointed Colonel ALFRED GIBBS, First New York Dragoons, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers to date from the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th, 1864, "for gallantry and meritorious services in the several cavalry engagements in the present campaign in the Shenandoah Valley." General Gibbs is a native of this State and a graduate of the Military Academy. He served through the Mexican war and received two brevets for conduct there.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel GUY V. HENRY, who recently very honorably declined a brevet brigadier-generalcy because by some error it was conferred on him for gallant conduct in an action at which he was not present, has since received a new appointment to the same brevet rank for gallant and meritorious services during the present campaign before Richmond. General HENRY commands the Third brigade, Third division, Twenty-fourth corps.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD FERRERO has been brevetted as Major-General by the President, for gallant conduct and meritorious service in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburg.

ORDNANCE AND ARMOR.*

SCARCELY four years have elapsed since the war between ORDNANCE and ARMOR assumed definite shape. Before this time both experiment and discussion on the subject were altogether desultory. Whether or no it was the policy of European Naval Powers, as has been asserted by high authority, to keep back the development of the armored vessel as long as possible, in order to avoid the enormous outlay which it was early foreseen the introduction of this new engine of war would occasion, or whether or no it required the excitement of actual war to stir up official conservatism and to give that zest to discussion which its development seemed to require, it is difficult to determine.

The fact that iron-cased batteries were used by the French in the Crimea is not forgotten, but after the restoration of peace the subject was apparently dropped. But the launching of the French iron-clad *La Gloire* at Toulon, an event which caused almost as much excitement in England as the Spanish Armada, at once gave to the discussion of ordnance and armor an intense degree of interest. The question vibrated for a long time between the opposite extremes: the armor and ordnance alternately ahead: even now which is the victor is far from being settled.

Mr. HOLLEY's book contains a detailed history of this contest from the very beginning. It is, as the title indicates, divided into two parts. Part first, treats of ordnance, the material used in its construction, the almost innumerable methods of manufacture, and the functions of different species of artillery and projectiles. Chapter first of this part, treats of standard guns and their fabrication. By standard guns is meant such as have been actually constructed, in contradistinction to those which exist merely on paper or in the archives of the Patent Offices. The Armstrong, Whitworth, Blakely, Parrott, Dahlgren, Rodman guns are each minutely described, and their relative advantages, both as regards the method of their manufacture and their capabilities and endurance, are discussed. Chapter second, treats very properly of the "Requirements of Guns," viz: their adaptation to the different species of duty ordnance has to perform, whether for penetrating the iron-clad, sending shells through the ribs of both wooden and iron ships, defending harbors or boring masonry. The great number of experiments which Mr. HOLLEY has tabulated and arranged in convenient order, is astonishing.

This gentleman, who has seen the most important of the foreign experiments, and received his statements of others from the most authentic sources, was peculiarly fitted for this task. Every experiment, worthy the name, from the commencement of the question to the present time, is arranged convenient for reference. How many plannings of "im-pregnable iron-clads" would be saved many hours of toil and anxiety by a perusal of this chapter.

Chapter third, is devoted to a discussion of the various strains, from heat, pressure, vibration, &c., to which the explosive energy of the powder subjects the gun in which it is fired. All the authorities on this subject, BARLOW, TREADWELL, LONGRIDGE, DAHLOREN and others, are quoted at length: in fact, this chapter is a work by itself; it is a complete lexicon of this important subject. Chapter fourth, treats of the various metal used in the fabrication of cannon: cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel and bronze are each elaborately discussed in turn. The section devoted to the manufacture of steel is particularly interesting. It embraces the latest improvements in this direction, including BESSEMER'S process, KRUPP'S steel, &c., with the opinions of prominent authorities on its applicability to the construction of ordnance. Chapter five, contains an exhaustive discussion of all the various styles of rifling and projectiles. They are each so clearly explained that a school boy could understand them. Chapter sixth, explains all descriptions of breech-loading apparatus, with their accompanying advantages and defects.

Part Second is devoted exclusively to experiments against armor. This part, which is of the greatest interest, contains accurate illustrations of all the important targets which have been experimented upon. Sections from authentic sources of the armor of the principal French and English iron-clads are given. The effect of shot on the different sorts of armor, the use of wooden backing and the effect of the projectile on the various styles of fastening are each explained.

The whole work is divided into paragraphs conveniently numbered for reference. This very much enhances its practical value. The plain, common-sense style in which it is written, as well as the absence of all unnecessary mathematical formalism, exhibits at once the practical scientific character of the author. With respect to its accuracy, Mr. HOLLEY'S high professional reputation, his well known ability as a mechanical writer, and the extraordinary advantages he

has enjoyed to thoroughly inform himself on this important topic, are a sufficient guaranty.

The book is produced by Mr. VAN NOSTRAND in excellent style; the type is large and clear and each division of the subject is profusely illustrated with fine cuts, of which there are upwards of 450. No scientific Artillerist's or Engineer, library will be considered complete without this book:

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AFTER a short and general introduction, Mr. WISE opens his Report with a statement of the increase in the number of guns for the Navy during the year ending November 1, 1864. The work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during this period of time, and 1,522 guns of the different calibres were added to the grand total. Few guns have been surrendered or abandoned to the enemy; nearly all the losses have been by the inevitable accidents of battle, as in the case of the *Tecumseh* and *Commodore Jones*. In the grand total should be added seven 10-inch solid-shot guns and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. There are in process of fabrication a new class of 32-pounders and 8-inch smooth-bore guns, for the broadsides of light vessels. In regard to the composition of batteries, the general rule in arming our ships-of-war has been to place on board of them the very heaviest and most effective guns they can bear with safety. Nine-inch guns are generally used for broadside, 10-inch and 11-inch and the Parrott guns in pivot, the 15-inch for the monitor turrets, and the bronze howitzers and rifles for boat and deck service in shore. The efficiency of combining heavy pivot guns with broadside guns has been fully established.

Whether a battery consisting entirely of heavy pivot guns would be more formidable than one of broadside alone, the aggregate weights being equal, has not yet been tried, the only effort of the kind being that of the *Niagara*, which has a battery of twelve 150-pounder rifles mounted in pivot, and no regular broadside guns. The decisive power of the heavy gun in pivot was strikingly exemplified in the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. It does not appear from the official reports, or the published statements of the affair, that much damage was inflicted on either vessel by the guns of broadside, the decisive work having been performed only by the pivot guns of the *Kearsarge*. These were the two 11-inch guns mounted at either end of the ship, the light 30-pounder being too feeble to have had any bearing whatever on the result. There does not appear to have been the slightest difficulty in maneuvering these pivots, and although their fire was much slower than that of the broadside, yet the weight and explosive power of their shells fully compensated for any want of rapidity. For it is stated in the official reports that the total number of rounds fired by the *Kearsarge* in this action of one hour and two minutes was, exclusive of those from the 12-pounder bronze rifle, 163. That is, from the 11-inch, 55; from the 30-pounder, 48; and from the broadside 32-pounders, 60—163. Throwing out the rounds fired from the 30-pounder, we have nearly an equal number from the pivot and broadside guns; but the preponderance of power is decidedly in favor of the 55 11-inch shells, weighing in the aggregate 7,425 pounds of iron, with an explosive charge in each shell of six pounds of powder, while the total weight of metal thrown from the 32-pounders of broadside in the sixty rounds is, in solid shot, 1,920 pounds, and in shells, only 832 pounds of iron, with an explosive charge of not quite one pound in each shell. There can be no question as to the superiority of these 11-inch guns over the Blakely 120-pounder rifle and the 68-pounder of the English pivot system—both of which latter were carried by the *Alabama*—in penetration, smashing effect of the shot, or explosive power of the shells. The result of the action may, therefore, be taken as proving beyond doubt the wisdom of arming our ships with a mixed battery of pivot and broadside guns, taking due care to place on board of each ship the heaviest and most powerful guns that she can safely carry and manage with ease in all weathers.

The number of foundries engaged in the fabrication of cannon for the Navy has been reduced by the withdrawal of the Portland Company from its contract. The constant demands of the Navy during the year for ordnance have been promptly met. Three foundries have now completed all the arrangements necessary for the process of hollow casting, and have contracts for the 15-inch gun. No difficulty whatever is anticipated in the fabrication of these very large cannons, for the irons now used by the respective foundries are known to be of the very best quality for the purpose. The primary and most important element being thus assured, the remainder of the task is entirely within the mechanical ability of the founders, and it is no idle boast that the cannon of the United States Navy, made exclusively from American irons, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation; and this will continue to be the case so long as the enterprise of our citizens is left untrammeled, and full opportunities are afforded for the exercise of their skill in this most important art. The cast-iron banded rifles of Mr. PARROTT, made at West Point Foundry, are still the only kind used in the Navy, except the bronze 12-pounders and 20-pounders of Rear-Admiral DAHLOREN. Since November of last year, there have been added to the stock of these rifles on hand at the dépôts and in service 385 of the different calibres, including twenty new 60-pounders, making a total at present available of 1,005 guns, after deducting twenty-three lost or disabled by the accidents of battle. Of these thus lost or disabled, six gave way at the breech, four were broken by the explosion of shells near the muzzle, three were cracked in the body, two were condemned for excessive enlargement of vent, seven were lost by wreck, and three captured by the Rebels. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is therefore very small. It may be remarked that no rifled gun has yet been devised which can be considered perfect, and the Bureau has sought in vain among the systems of European nations and the improvements of our own country for a better gun, taken as a whole, than the Parrott rifle. Its lifetime, as fixed by the inventor, is 750 rounds; but the Navy guns have in many instances shown a greater endurance.

Propositions have been made to supersede cast-iron for rifles (and in fact for smooth bores also) by wrought iron; and a heavy wrought-iron rifled-gun of 7-inch bore, forged in a peculiar manner, by Mr. HORATIO AMES, of Connecticut, is even now under process of trial, as well as one (of smooth bore) designed and constructed by our distinguished citizen, Mr. JOHN ERICSSON. But the experiments have not been sufficiently advanced with either of these guns to form a reliable judgment as to the probable result; for there are many grave questions involved besides the ability to resist rupture; and these will inevitably be developed under the strain of excessive charges. For a long time the question of casting guns in a solid mass and cooling them from the exterior, or casting them hollow and cooling from the interior upon the comprehensive plan of Major RODMAN, has occupied the attention of the Bureau; and in a paper presented to the Department on the subject, under date of May 17, 1864, an opinion was expressed decidedly in favor of the latter for all the heavy guns of the Navy. As these views were subsequently fully sustained by the recorded opinions of the best authorities of the Army and Navy, and of the founders to whom the question was submitted, the official sanction of the Department is only needed to enable the Bureau to adopt this plan of founding in future all the cannon for the Navy above an 8-inch calibre, after it shall have been submitted to Admiral DAHLOREN. It may be remarked that Mr. PARROTT has recently determined to manufacture his heavy rifles in this way.

To guard the public interests in a matter of such great importance as the manufacture of cannon, the Bureau maintains the usual supervision over the work at each foundry. The officers at present employed on this duty are Commodore T. A. HUNT, Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK, Commander E. M. YARD and Lieutenant-Commander W. W. QUEEN—Commander YARD having relieved Captain BERRIEN at Fort Pitt, and Lieutenant-Commander QUEEN Lieutenant-Commander MAY at Reading. The services of these officers are of the highest value to the Bureau, for with them lies the responsible duty of entering upon record the history of the fabrication of every gun, embracing therein the minutest detail of the process, beginning with a description of the metals used, and following each successive operation with unceasing vigilance, until the guns are finally finished, proved and delivered to service.

As it is of vital importance that projectiles should be properly made and adjusted to the bores of their respective guns, the utmost care is taken by the Bureau to obtain the very best descriptions of iron suitable for shells and shot; and in giving out contracts or orders, the terms exacted and the rules of inspection laid down are quite as rigid and comprehensive as in the case of contracts or orders for cannon. The wisdom of this measure has been fully proved during the existing Rebellion, wherever the guns of the Navy have been trained upon the enemy, either afloat or ashore. The Bureau is thus assured of having always good and reliable spherical shells and shots for the smooth bores, whether made by contractors or at the several navy yards. The former, carefully inspected, gauged, and prepared in other respects for service, are perhaps the most efficient projectiles of the kind known anywhere; while the latter, being made from the best charcoal iron, poured and worked in a peculiar manner so as to obtain hard and solid masses, have been found by recent experiment to penetrate at close range any given thickness of iron armor which can be worn upon the sides of ships-of-war.* In fact, the penetration is quite as great and uniform as that obtained with steel shot of equal weights propelled by similar charges, the only difference being that the iron breaks after passing through, while the steel is only compressed or flattened—a result rather in favor of the iron shot if entrance is made between decks, where men are exposed to its fragments.

During the past year, experiments have been quietly and systematically made with both shells and shot, from smooth bores and rifles, of all the heavier calibres. The power of the guns belonging to the Navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, have been fairly tested against both solid and built-up plates, and the conclusion reached is wholly in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles—the spherical shot for smooth bores being, however, immeasurably superior to the elongated rifle shot in every form. No manner or thickness of iron or steel armor that could be carried on the hulls of sea-going ships, will resist the impact of solid spherical shot fired from the heaviest calibres of the Navy, at close range, with appropriate charges of cannon powder. It was generally accepted as an established fact that it was impossible to cast a spherical shot of large diameter which would be solid throughout. It is now known, however, that it is easy to cast a 15-inch or 20-inch shot which will be perfectly sound and solid from circumference to centre of figure, and one of the former has resisted, without breaking, 222 continuous blows of an eight-ton steam hammer. This being decided, the solution of the remaining elements of the problem of guns *versus* armor is of easy process; for, thanks to the skill of our artisans, the cannon required to hurl these compact masses of iron with the high velocities due to heavy charges of powder, are readily obtained.

In the last annual report, the Department was informed that, in order to meet the wants of the service, it had been necessary to order no less than 2,980 tons of gunpowder during the period elapsing from March 1, 1861, to the date of that report; and that this large amount was readily obtained from the several powder-mills in the loyal States, only forty-four tons of it having been purchased from other sources. Since then, the consumption of this indispensable article by our squadrons in service, and for experimental practice, has compelled the purchase and manufacture of 1,325,000 pounds of powder, and 575 tons of nitre; 500 tons of the latter being domestic, and supplied entirely from the New Haven chemical works, the only establishment that has yet undertaken its manufacture for the Navy. The number of mills engaged in the fabrication of powder for the Navy, has been diminished by one since my last report; so that the only present sources of supply are, the works of Messrs. DUPONT, and those of the Schaghticoke, Hazard, and Union Powder Companies.

* In 1862, experiments were made here in casting chilled shot, in the same manner as subsequently tried in England in 1863. The results were, however, unfavorable, and the idea was abandoned for the one above mentioned.

*A Treatise on Ordnance and Armor: Embracing descriptions, discussions and professional opinions concerning the material, fabrication, requirements, capabilities, and endurance of European and American guns for naval, sea-coast, and iron-clad warfare and their projectiles, and breech-loading. Also, results of experiments against armor, from official records. With an Appendix, referring to gun-cotton, hooped guns, &c. &c. By ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, Esq., with 493 illustrations. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

Uniformity in the size of grain in the different grades of powder being most essential, a system of sieves was devised in 1852, to regulate the granulation, and prevent too great an admixture of small and large grains, which, in our service, is not believed to be favorable to the proper development of strength. Until the introduction of rifled cannon and the larger calibres of smooth bores, the Navy powders were divided into two classes—cannon and musket—and these sieves answered the purpose for which they were intended. But experiments having shown that a sufficiently high velocity, with less proportionate strain upon a rifle gun, could be obtained with powder of a larger grain than the ordinary cannon powder, the kind known as No. 7 was finally adopted. This size of grain, however, could not be so well regulated by the sieves then in use, and anomalies were constantly occurring. In order, therefore, to reconcile the differences, and, at the same time, simplify as much as possible the manufacture, the question of changing the sizes of the holes in the sieves with the view of approaching more nearly the natural granulation resulting from the process of manufacture, was submitted to the powder men and ordnance experts. Their decision was unanimous in favor of the change, and the Bureau, accordingly, gave the necessary directions, at the same time, ordering the nomenclature of Navy powder to be in future, Rifle, Cannon, and Musket. From this change the most beneficial results are anticipated, inasmuch as it facilitates the manufacture, and reduces the risk of loss to the makers, and consequent delay to the Government, which is apt to arise from a want of conformity to the standard granulation.

The use of the mammoth grain in Navy guns has been entirely abandoned; experiment having shown that in the 15-inch guns—for which it was specially designed—a better result is obtained with thirty-five pounds of the ordinary cannon than with fifty pounds of the mammoth powder; and this charge (50 lbs.) of the latter cannot all be burned in the gun.

The attention of the Bureau has been invited to the results said to have been obtained recently in Europe, with gun-cotton prepared in a peculiar manner; and it is ready to make trial of its properties, as compared with gunpowder, whenever the samples ordered are received. One fact, however, connected with this material, is certainly an objection to its general use—and that is the liability to explode at uncertain and low temperatures.

No part of the ordnance equipment of our Navy has been so little changed from the old designs as the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. In all its essential features it is the same to-day as in the year 1750. The only modifications consists in the removal of the rear trucks, and substituting a vertical friction-piece on the brackets, to resist the movement of recoil; and the appliance of a breast-sweep, as a pivot in lateral training. The material is objectionable on account of its inevitable decay, liability to warp and shrink, and the disabling effects of its flying splinters when struck by shot or shells. Last year the attention of the Navy Department was called to the subject of iron carriages, and to the results obtained with those of the *New Ironsides*. Since then, a broadside carriage of iron has been constructed and subjected to the proof firing at the Washington Ordnance yard, and the experiment shows that for all practical purposes, and especially on the score of economy, carriages made of iron can be safely introduced. The Bureau of Ordnance has accordingly ordered the construction of fifty 9-inch carriages, and also a sufficient number to mount the improved class of 8-inch and 32-pounder guns. During the recent naval battles in Mobile Bay, a check, designed by Captain ALDEN, to assist in checking the recoil of the 9-inch guns under the action of heavy charges, was tried on board the *Brooklyn*, and has been recommended for general use. The pivot carriages as at present arranged seem to meet fully the requirements; the recoil of the guns is easily controlled by the compressors, while the movement in training is steadily and readily performed. Wood for these carriages is also quite as objectionable as for those of broadside, and the Bureau contemplates changing them for iron ones upon the plan of those on board the *Iron-sides*, with, however, some important modifications, especially in the manner of compressing. The detail of manufacture in the broadside carriage is quite simple, and not more expensive when made of iron than of wood. But in the pivot carriage, the difference in cost is somewhat in favor of wood, and the exorbitant price of iron has hitherto prevented the Bureau from making the necessary purchases; while the stock of timber on hand for these carriages is large, and cannot be economically used for other purposes, as it is all cut to dimensions. The iron carriages of the *Monitors* still continue to work satisfactorily, and are no doubt strong enough to sustain any amount of protracted firing.

To obviate these difficulties as far as possible, the Bureau has prepared for general use a set of diagrams showing the minimum space required for working each class of gun; and these have been approved by the Bureau of Construction for future guidance in arranging the decks so as to receive the proper batteries.

The supervision of the ordnance work at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard is at present entrusted to Captain J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, who relieved Lieutenant-Commander SICARD. It is still confined principally to the construction of carriages, in which business it probably excels the other stations; and although the facilities for preparing the ordnance equipment of a ship are moderate compared with those of Boston or New York, still they are found to be amply sufficient for the limited number of vessels usually prepared for sea at that place. At the suggestion of the Bureau, the Department established some time ago a battery on Seavey's Island, for the defence of the harbor, manning it with contrabands. The training of these men as artillerists will no doubt prove advantageous, and it would be well to extend the plan to other localities along our Northern seaboard, not only as a measure of harbor defence, but as schools of practice, from which well-drilled men may be obtained for service on board ship.

At the Boston and New York Navy Yards the Bureau has its principal dépôts of ordnance and ordnance material, and stores for the supply of our squadrons, together with the most enlarged facilities for the preparation of batteries. It is creditable to the ordnance establishments of these yards, that in no instance have they failed to meet the very

heavy demands constantly made upon them for supplies, not only from our fleets, but very often from the other yards and stations, entailing a great amount of labor in forwarding by rail and water.

At New York, preparations are making for the accommodation of all the workshops and storehouses needed for ordnance purposes; and besides for a park for 2,000 cannon, with all the requisite appliances for sighting and otherwise fitting them for service. This will completely relieve the Navy Yard proper of all ordnance work, and leave it entirely unembarrassed in the prosecution of other business.

The limited space occupied by the Philadelphia Navy Yard, although situated in the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, has necessarily restricted the ordnance work to the simple preparations of the batteries of ships. It cannot, therefore, strictly speaking, be considered a manufacturing dépôt for ordnance stores.

As a special establishment, embracing not only the casual outfit of a vessel, but also the manufacture of boat-guns, carriages, laboratory stores, and the highly important experiments upon every conceivable idea of ordnance improvement, the dépôt in Washington now generally known to the service as the "Ordnance Yard," is in some respects the most important. It has not only furnished the standards which govern the work at all the yards and foundries, but it has also proved the safeguard of the service against the nostrums and visionary improvements of would-be inventors and speculators. Its experimental batteries and records are the crucial test to which we submit every one of the great questions which command at any time the attention of artillerists at home and abroad; and the satisfactory manner in which they are solved is exemplified by the condition of our naval armaments. But especially is the service indebted to this dépôt for the high excellence of those indispensable details of ordnance embraced in the products of its laboratory, such as fuses, primers, percussion-caps, fireworks, and small-arm ammunition; besides all the ammunition for boat and field howitzers.

During the past year the naval dépôt at Fortress Monroe has been transferred to the naval magazine at Fort Norfolk, that building with its appurtenances having been finally rendered up by the Army to the Navy for that purpose. In conjunction with the frigate *St. Lawrence* as a storehouse, it now remains as the regular dépôt for supplies of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under the immediate command of Commander D. LYNCH. For the ordinary requirements of the squadron it is found to be amply sufficient, but for extended operations the Bureau has been compelled to resort to the dangerous and extremely expensive arrangement of chartered vessels as storehouses.

At Baltimore sufficient provision is made to supply vessels arriving at that station for casual repairs; and for the Mississippi Squadron a dépôt is established at Mound City, Illinois, to which are forwarded all needful articles for distribution.

For our squadron in the Pacific Ocean an ordnance storehouse is located in the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, whither consignments are made from time to time as opportunities offer. This course is necessarily adopted for the lack of proper facilities in that quarter for the manufacture of stores and munitions of war. There are now, however, on hand at Mare Island, guns enough to equip if necessary a large fleet, together with munitions of war for naval purposes of all kinds.

To meet the wants of our squadrons in the South Atlantic, East, and West Gulf, ordnance supplies are always to be found at Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, and New Orleans, ashore and board ship; and every effort is made by the Bureau to make the system of supplies as perfect as possible, and to avoid the enormous expense of chartered vessels on demurrage.

If the permanent maintenance of our present fleet stations is contemplated, I would respectfully urge upon the Department, the propriety of recommending to Congress an additional special appropriation, for an ordnance dépôt at the rendezvous selected for each fleet.

In concluding this part of his report, he feels it his duty to mention favorably to the Department, the officers who have been employed upon ordnance duty at the several Navy Yards and stations. They have all faithfully performed the tasks assigned them, and assisted the Bureau in the heavy responsibilities resting upon it, each according to his respective station. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Captain GOLDSBOROUGH has been in charge during the past year; at Boston, Commodore Missnooy; while at New York several changes have been made since Captain DRAYTON was assigned to duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Squadron. At present the office is in care of Captain GANSEVOORT. At Philadelphia, the duties are assigned to Commodore HOFF; and the management of the Ordnance Yard, together with the conduct of all experiments and the very important duty of revising the "Ordnance Instructions," are confided to Lieutenant-Commander JEFFERS. At Mound City, the reception and distribution of supplies is entrusted to Captain STANLEY; and at New Orleans, as the dépôt of the West Gulf Squadron, to Acting Master STARRETT, an officer of great zeal and activity.

Finally, it is but just that the Bureau should pay a passing tribute to the memory of a most valuable officer, Gunner JOHN CLAPHAM, recently deceased. For many years he continued to govern and manage the Naval Laboratory, in this city, with skill and success, and was most remarkable for the conscientious manner in which he discharged his dangerous and important duties. The Bureau has lost a most efficient assistant, society an honorable and Christian member, and the country a loyal citizen and devoted servant.

In respect to small arms for the Navy, the Bureau has instituted diligent inquiries for the purpose of obtaining an arm which would combine the several qualities of range, accuracy and sufficient weight of ball, together with endurance, simplicity in use, and perfect adaptability to the varied circumstances under which it would be most likely to be brought into action. The difficulty in making a good selection has not been found in the paucity of models, for these have been presented in almost every conceivable form that the ingenuity of inventors could design, each claiming certain extraordinary qualities for his plan over all others. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets, the advantages are held to be with the latter, the chief points

of advantage being: 1st, facility of loading; 2d, certainty and rapidity of fire; 3d, lightness, and consequently less weight to be carried in marching; 4th, impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances.

We have now in service 10,000 muzzle-loading rifled muskets of the heavy calibre of sixty-nine hundredths of an inch, known as the *Plymouth* musket, besides a large number of army pattern, calibre fifty-eight hundredths of an inch. These, with a few smooth-bore army muskets and captured Enfield rifles, constitute the stock of muzzle-loaders.

The Bureau respectfully but earnestly recommends to the consideration of the Department and of Congress the absolute necessity of providing at once for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly organized Gunnery Ship, an institution specially and wholly set apart for the training of officers and men in gunnery and all its details. To counterbalance as far as possible the want of some such school of Practice, the Bureau has endeavored to make the *Ordnance Instructions* for the Navy as comprehensive, and, at the same time, as simple in their details as the manifest wants of the service indicated; and this more especially in the exercise of the great guns, with its concomitant system of supplies of powder, shells, and shot. Submitted to the Navy in a revised and extended form, during the past year, as containing all the instructions deemed necessary to prepare for and engage in battle, the Bureau awaited with much anxiety the result of the first general action, in order to know how much dependence could be placed upon the rules laid down in this most important text-book. Therefore, immediately after the affair in Mobile Bay, the Bureau addressed a letter to Rear-Admiral FARAGUT on the subject, requesting him to direct the commanders of the ships engaged to report "the result of the firing, and to state, freely and fully, whether they discovered anything in the service of the guns, magazines, shell-rooms, or in the projectiles used, which was in the slightest degree imperfect, or requiring modifications." The reports of these officers, as returned, show that the *Ordnance Instructions*, up to the present time, are nearly perfect in all that relates to the preparation of vessels of war for battle, to the duties of officers and men at quarters, to the equipment and manoeuvre of armed boats, and to the details of ordnance and ordnance stores. Nothing is therefore needed to give additional excellence, and both physical and moral power to the "right arm of our national defence," except a proper school in which the lessons of this text-book may be impressed upon the minds of officers and men, and prepare them to pass through the fiery ordeal of battle. In no other way can this be so effectually accomplished, as by establishing a Gunnery Ship as a component part of our Navy, to the discipline and instructions of which those of the Naval Academy shall strictly conform.

The Chief of the Bureau strongly urges the removal of our large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities, where an explosion would be attended with as little damage as possible. He also states that, owing to the great increase of ordnance work and the accumulation of material at the New York Navy Yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement, the Bureau has commenced the filling up of the marsh adjacent to the cob-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, has been assigned to the command of the United States colored troops, Department of the Gulf, organized as follows: First division, commanded by Brigadier-General Daniel ULLMANN, U. S. volunteers: First brigade, commanded by Colonel Henry N. FRISBIE, Ninety-second U. S. colored infantry; Second brigade, commanded by Colonel A. J. EDGERTON, Sixty-fifth U. S. infantry. Second division, commanded by Colonel C. W. DREW, Seventy-sixth U. S. colored infantry; First brigade, commanded by the senior colonel; Second brigade, commanded by Colonel S. B. JONES, Seventy-eighth U. S. colored infantry. Third division, commanded by Colonel CYRUS HAMILIN, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry: First brigade, commanded by Colonel J. C. COBB, Ninety-sixth U. S. colored infantry; Second brigade, Colonel SIMON JONES, Ninety-third U. S. colored infantry; Third brigade, commanded by Colonel C. A. HARTWELL, Seventy-seventh U. S. colored infantry.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge* was invited to attend a meeting of the New York Port Society at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening of last week, and complied with the invitation. During the evening he was called on by the audience, and made a brief speech, praising the objects of the Society, and telling how he managed to secure the friendship of his sailors by treating them as though he took an interest in their welfare. His remarks were received with much applause. On Tuesday, the 13th, Captain Winslow was in Philadelphia, and at the Exchange Rooms received a large number of the gentlemen of that city. On Thursday evening he was entertained in New York, at the Union League Club.

THE PRIZE STEAMER *ARMSTRONG*, Ensign B. P. Clough commanding, arrived at New York on the 13th, in forty hours, from Norfolk. She was captured on the 4th inst. 80 miles off Wilmington, by the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, after an exciting chase of eight hours, during which nearly 100 shot and shell were fired, one of the shells striking her on the starboard quarter, then bursting and setting her on fire. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The *Armstrong* is very fast, and averages 14 miles per hour. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, of 700 tons burthen, is four months old, and has a cargo of cotton.

In response to many inquiries it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major-General HANCOCK commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft, but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the corps, and these will receive the Government bounty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

HORIZONTAL SHELL-FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Anchor," in an article which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 3d instant, complains that "a parting broadside has been poured into him without 'provocation or *cavus belli*," in a communication under the head of "Horizontal Shell-Firing," published the week before. The random shot was not intended to wound the susceptibilities of gentlemen who had "shelves" to go to—for the writer entertains a sincere regard for all such—but to show the prevalence of what appeared to him an erroneous idea with regard to the origin of direct shell-firing. Before replying to the questions which "Anchor" proposes, and the facts he submits, it may be well, for the sake of brevity, as well as clearness, to state that it was not intended to question, much less to contest the claim of Colonel BOMFORD to have devised and constructed the shell-gun known as the "Columbiad," and to have introduced it to the United States service before the publication of Colonel PAIXHANS' work in 1822 drew general attention to the system, and brought it into general use.

In that work, as has been remarked in a former article on this subject, an acknowledgment is made, that "the Americans of the United States have large carriages, 'which they call columbiads,'" &c.; and this, we think, was made for the purpose of showing that the utility of the system of direct firing had been recognized by another nation. Touching the charge of plagiarism against him, PAIXHANS remarks in another work (*Expériences faites par la Marine Française*, p. 105, No. 23), that he had employed fifty-nine pages in quotations from what more than sixty persons had said before him on the subject. To satisfy candid and critical minds, then, that Colonel PAIXHANS made any attempt to rob Colonel BOMFORD of his honors, some conclusive proof should be offered. Mere assertion, come from what quatter it may, will not suffice.

"Anchor" asks: "Are the names of individuals ever applied to inventions or discoveries they do not claim, or are not considered as having invented?" Not generally, we reply; but the partiality of friendship and national pride do not always discriminate between discovery, invention, and improvement. As a case in point, observe that Colonel PAIXHANS does not claim to have originated shell-guns, or direct firing; on the contrary, in recommending the system to his government, for the use of the navy, and in proposing a certain kind of shell-gun, answering in weight to the 36-pounder in use, he employs the argument that in the seventeenth century bomb-cannon had been successfully used by his countryman, DESCHIENS.

Secondly. "Anchor" asks: Is it likely that European nations would credit PAIXHANS, or *a la* PAIXHANS, if the French did not claim the honor for him?

Now, as there is some discrepancy in the evidence produced by "Anchor" on this head, we must remind him that, by his own showing, "Europeans now acknowledge 'themselves indebted to us for the invention.'" This quotation is rather at variance with "Anchor's" references to LEIBNITZ, DUCKETT, and THIROUX. The contradiction involved may be reconciled, however, on the supposition that the respective claims in America and France embrace guns of specific construction only, and are not understood to extend to the invention of shell-guns and direct shell-firing. General BARDIN, cited in a former article, who is the latest authority the writer has had access to, evidently favors this supposition when he defines shell-guns as a kind of howitzer invented by the Russian army, which Colonel PAIXHANS proposed to apply to the Navy in 1824. (*Dictionnaire de l'Armée de Terre*, Paris, 1857).

Much more might be written to show why the invention slumbered so long, and its revival languished even in our time; but enough has been given at least to put the critical student on the right track.

A. A. H.

SHERMAN'S GENERAL ORDER REGARDING HIS MARCH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—While the details of SHERMAN's march, its successes and embarrassments, are still unknown, I wish to put on record a suggestion which may be of use in the future, and which will be considered more sound if based upon general principles than if merely drawn from our experience.

SHERMAN makes no provision for systematic issues of certificates of values, or even quantities of supplies taken for the use of his Army. He proposes to take from friend and foe—Union man, Secesh, and neutral—what he wants by the strong hand, giving no vouchers for it, and thus taking away even the most distant hope of repayment. Now we may safely start with the premise that no Northern man who has read the accounts of the starvation, murder, and abuse of our soldiers in Southern prisons and stockades, can have any tenderness for the Rebels, whose full granaries and wood-piles surrounded those starving, shelterless, shivering captives. The few Union men, whose feelings and acts were right, may be safely left to recover their losses from the future justice of Congress.

Let us look at it purely in a military point of view.

The most experienced war-making nations in the Old World, where war is made with even more severity than here, have, upon grounds of pure expediency, found it their interest, when marching through an enemy's country, to pay for all supplies in gold and silver—thus increasing the certainty and promptness of their supplies, and dividing the enemy by the bribe of purchases.

My suggestion, then, is based upon the experience of other nations and upon the principles of human nature. It is that SHERMAN's Quartermaster should have been loaded with printed forms of receipts for every article needed, leaving the question of payment entirely depending on the status of the bona fide recipient, or even leaving the question of payment entirely untouched.

With Georgia in a critical state, half-way disposed to breaking off from the Confederacy, such a measure could not fail to make a great difference in the supplies of the Army. Some loyal men might, without it, bring their wagons loaded with supplies to us; but by setting the current moving in that direction, it would have hastened all the loyal men, and brought in their trains many doubtful or even disloyal ones, who would prefer seeing their produce received rather than either destroyed or taken without any chance of payment.

Apart from any chance of conciliation, which I admit to be a doubtful one, the mere facility of getting supplies, and the consequent celerity of movements, would have been worth the two or three millions of receipts given, even if every one of them were to be paid in full without asking any questions as to the loyalty of the holder.

But it may be said, the Georgians, loyal or avaricious, would not dare to bring their supplies to-day to a passing army which to-morrow could not protect them from Rebel vengeance. Let us, if this proves true in practice, receipt for what we seize by quartermasters' hands, and even then the gain would pay for the experiment. The farmer would know that what was not taken by our authorized agents would be either liable to be taken irregularly or destroyed by one or the other of the contending armies. The most virulent Rebel would hesitate to fire his barn at the approach of our Army while he had a chance of saving a part and getting a receipt for the rest.

These remarks are especially true of that large part of Georgia held by small planters or farmers, whose whole fortunes were involved in their house and barn, and who do not love the plantation aristocracy. Once in South Carolina, among the large plantations, it is quite possible that, if the rich planter did not destroy his crop rather than see it fall into our hands, his poor and envious white neighbor would do it for him, on the plea of State patriotism!

If the policy suggested is sound, there will be ample chance to try it when SHERMAN enters the State of North Carolina (doubtless, part of his programme between this and the 1st of May). That State resembles Georgia in many of its characteristics, and especially in its large number of small planters and farmers, and in its disposition to question the rule of His Majesty JEFFERSON L. At any rate, the subject is a large one, and in view of our future movement towards North Carolina, I invite your intelligent criticism upon this point of policy.

AUDAX.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Few, if any, will deny that the present Rebellion has developed as much military skill, and as much bravery, whether individual or in the aggregate, as any war that has ever occurred. Yet, with some few exceptions, how many in the ranks—or of those who have been in the ranks, except such as are laboring under the effects of honorable wounds—have anything to show that they offered themselves for their country's defence?

We, as a people, are somewhat given to sneer at Europe and European customs, yet it seems we might well imitate one European custom, that of distributing medals to our soldiers, commemorative of signal victories achieved by them. Services in the Mexican War were rewarded with land warrants. These warrants, in the majority of cases, passed into other hands for a trifle; thus in a measure defeating the very praiseworthy object for which they were issued. Now, although seven soldiers out of ten would sell a land warrant almost immediately on receipt, probably not seven out of as many thousand could be induced to part with a medal, however intrinsically valueless it might be. Give the soldier the right to wear the medal he has fought for, and I think I do not exaggerate when I say he would sooner lose his life than part with it.

Think you a French or English soldier would willingly give up his cross, clasp, or medal? Think you either would exchange their meanest decoration for a hundred times its value? No! It is his: his country gave it to him for fighting her battles, and he will fight yet again for its safe keeping.

Surely men never fought more nobly than our own defenders of liberty; nor were any ever better entitled to a decorative badge; a badge that would be honorably borne on the breast while living, and left as an heir-loom to future generations, to teach them that, when their country was menaced by traitors, their ancestor did not hesitate to offer himself as a shield to ward off the murderous blow.

Therefore, let our soldiers have their medals.

CHICKANAUGA.

THE COOKING OF RATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An experience of several years in the Army has convinced me that the improper cooking of the soldier's rations has done more to decimate our Armies than Rebel bullets. Company officers are more or less responsible. They should not only know the best methods of cooking, but they should also make it a primary part of the discipline of the company, whether in garrison or on march, that the men's rations are properly cooked.

The following circular, which seems to be compiled from good authority, may be worthy the perusal of many beyond the limits of the command to which it is addressed:

CIRCULAR:

It is the duty of every officer having men under his command to know what will best promote their health, and as far as the circumstances admit, to give them the benefit of such knowledge. The health of troops depends not more upon the kind and quantity of food furnished, than upon the manner of its cooking. In order that a spirit of inquiry may be awakened among the officers of this command, concerning this very important subject, and that the best interests of the troops may not be neglected, a few plain directions, derived from standard authorities, for preparing and cooking the ordinary articles comprising the ration, are herewith published.

Pork and Salt Beef.—To each pound of meat allow about a pint of water. Do not have the pieces above 3 or 4 lbs. in weight. Let it soak in cold water all night. Wash each piece well with the hand, in order to extract as much salt as possible. It is then ready for cooking. If less time be allowed, cut the pieces smaller, and proceed the same, or parboil the meat for 20 minutes in the above quan-

tity of water, which throw off, and add fresh. Boil gently four hours and serve. Skim off the fat, which when cold is an excellent substitute for butter. If beef and pork be boiled together the beef should be in smaller pieces, requiring a little longer time in doing.

Pork Soup for Twenty-five Men.—In 6 gallons of cold water put 12 pounds of pork (the salt having been first extracted as indicated in the preceding paragraph), 5 pounds of beans, 2 pounds of rice, season to suit, let boil until the beans are soft and fully done. Soak the beans over night.

Pea or Bean Soup for Twenty-five Men.—Take 14 pounds of pork, 5 pounds of beans or split peas, 5 gallons of water, 20 teaspoonsful of sugar, 2 of pepper and several onions (if to be had); boil gently till the vegetables are soft, from four to five hours.

Fresh Beef.—It ought not to be cooked until it has time to bleed and cool. It will generally be boiled; sometimes roasted or baked. Fresh meat may be kept in hot weather by half boiling it, or by exposing it for a few minutes to a thick smoke.

To make Soup.—Put into the vessel at the rate of 5 pints of water to a pound of fresh meat; apply a quick heat to make it boil promptly; skim off the foam, and then moderate the fire. Salt according to palate. Vegetables to be added one or two hours, and sliced bread some minutes, before the simmering is ended. Hard or dry vegetables such as beans, peas, desiccated potatoes, or mixed vegetables should be soaked in cold water several hours, and will be put in the camp kettle much earlier than fresh vegetables. When the broth is sensibly reduced in quantity, that is after 5 or 6 hours cooking, the process will be complete. If a part of the meat is withdrawn before the soup is fully made, the quantity of water must be proportionately less.

Soup for Fifty Men.—1st. Put in the boiler 7½ gallons of water, 2d. Add to it 50 pounds of fresh beef. 3d. Four squares from a cake of mixed vegetables, or 1½ times the quantity of desiccated potatoes by weight. 4th. Ten small tablespoomfuls of salt. 5th. Simmer three hours, skim off the fat and serve. When boiling three pounds of rice may be put in. For a less number the quantities should be proportionately less.

To make 12 pints of Beef Tea.—Cut 6 pounds of beef into pieces the size of walnuts, and chop up the bones, if any; put it into a kettle with 4 ounces of mixed vegetables, or 6 ounces desiccated potatoes, 2 ounces of salt, a little pepper, 2 teaspoonsfuls of sugar, 3 ounces of fat from pork, and a pint of water; set it on a sharp fire for 20 minutes, stirring now and then until it forms rather a thick gravy at the bottom, but not brown; then add 14 pints of hot water; let it simmer gently for an hour and a quarter, skim off the fat, strain it, and serve.

To make Beef Soup.—*"Camp fashion."*—Put in a saucpan, 6 pounds of beef cut in two or three pieces, bones included, 3 ounces mixed vegetables or 4½ ounces of desiccated potatoes, 3 teaspoonsfuls of salt, 1 teaspoonful of pepper, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 8 pints of water; let it boil gently three hours, remove some of the fat and serve. The addition of 1½ pounds of soft bread cut in slices, or 1 pound of hard bread broken, will make a very nutritious soup. Skimming not required.

Desiccated potatoes, and mixed vegetables are furnished to troops by Government as a preventive or cure for scurvy, and existing orders make it the duty of commissaries to issue certain proportions of these articles. It is also required of company commanders to see that these articles are properly cooked. By following the above recipes, the sanitary benefits, so wisely intended, may be derived from palatable and nutritious food.

Officers can readily ascertain other proper methods of cooking the vegetables by investigation, and by reference to SCOTT's Military Dictionary, and VIEZEE's Hand Book for Active Service.

Special attention is called to Paragraphs 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121 Revised Army Regulations.

By command of, &c.

I have not heretofore observed in your valuable paper any hints or discussion on this very important and interesting branch of knowledge. Some numbers which I have not seen, may contain hints on the subject in question.

Very respectfully yours,

C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE subject of increasing the pay of the officers of the Army came up in the Senate on the 12th, in answer to petitions presented by MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts—one from Major-General WEITZEL and 470 other officers of the Eighteenth Army corps, praying Congress to increase the pay proper of Army officers \$20 per month, fix the commutation price of the ration at fifty cents, instead of thirty cents, as at present, and allow \$16 per month. The petitions were referred to the Military Committee. The same disposition was made of a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking to be discharged from the service at the expiration of their time of service of the regiments in which they enlisted; one from Colonel HIGGINSON, praying for an amendment to the Act of last session, limiting the increase of pay to those colored soldiers who were free on and after April 19, 1861; a petition, signed by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN A. DIX, U. S. GRANT, PETER COOPER, HENRY J. RAYMOND, HORACE GREELEY, and many others, asking an appropriation for a fund for the support of the Army and Navy of the United States; the resolution calling for the record of the Commission in the case of General PAYNE, of Illinois; and a joint resolution to encourage enlistments in the Army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, now held as slaves in the South. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that vessels engaged in foreign trade shall employ or take on board American boys, at least one for every five hundred tons measurement; and the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend money out of the contingent fund of the Army Department, to enlarge the Navy Department building. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the transfer of a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia, at a valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Finance Committee reported a bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars, or so much as is necessary for that purpose. From a letter sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the number of cutters heretofore maintained on the Northern lakes was six, but that we have none there at present, though one has just been completed for that service. If possible, five more vessels should, he thinks, be completed and commissioned by the opening of navigation. The following are among the standing committees appointed by the Senate:

Military Affairs and the Militia.—MR. WILSON, Chairman; MESSRS. LANE OF INDIANA, HOWARD, NESMITH, MORGAN, SPRAGUE, and BROWN.

Pensions.—MR. FOSTER, Chairman; MESSRS. LANE OF INDIANA, VAN WINKLE, SAULSBURY, BUCKALEW, FOOT, and BROWN.

Claims.—MR. CLARK, Chairman; MESSRS. POMEROY, HOWE, ANTHONY, MORRILL, HICKS, and DAVIS.

In the House of Representatives MR. SCHENCK, of Ohio from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill which was passed, 98 to 38, providing that all major-generals and all brigadier-generals in the military service of the United States who, on the 15th day of February, 1865, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to

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their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and all the pay and emoluments and allowances of such general officers so dropped shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments, as in other cases. But no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in military service or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy or under parole; and any major-general of volunteers or brigadier-general of volunteers who may have been appointed from the regular army under the authority given in section four of the act approved July 22, 1861, "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army. Second—Hereafter continuously, until the termination of the existing war of the Rebellion, or the last day of each month, after the 15th day of February, 1865, the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the military service of the United States who shall not on the said last day of any month have been engaged in the performance of duty or service corresponding to his proper rank for three months consecutively then next preceding.

A bill to drop from the rolls of the Navy unemployed officers was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The same disposition was made of a message from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Captain WINSLOW and Lieutenant CUSHING. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for the lakes was passed without debate. The bill reported at last session from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a competent engineer to designate and survey the necessary amount of land near New London, Conn., for a navy yard and dépôt for the construction, docking, and repair of iron-clad and other naval vessels, was finally laid upon the table, after occupying the attention of the House for a considerable portion of two days.

The question of our relations with the British Canadian Provinces has been under discussion in both houses. The House passed the joint resolution reported last session providing for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and in the Senate a resolution was presented by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting an Army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions. The resolution was introduced by a preamble reciting the protection given to the St. Albans raiders as an evidence of unfriendliness towards us. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, objecting to the introduction of the resolution, it was ordered to lie over.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

THE U. S. S. *Hartford*, with Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT on board, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 13th. Arrangements had been made by the leading merchants of the city, for a suitable reception of the gallant sailor immediately on his arrival, to be followed by a more imposing demonstration. A committee of gentlemen proceeded down the harbor on the revenue-cutter *Bronx* and met the *Hartford* as she came up. When within about one hundred yards of each other cheers were enthusiastically sent up from both vessels. The crew of the *Hartford* manned the rigging, and nine cheers were lustily given, which were cordially responded to from the decks of the *Bronx*. The broad pennant of Admiral FARRAGUT floated from the mizzenmast of his flagship. The passengers on the *Bronx* were taken on board the *Hartford*, and cordially received by the Admiral and his officers. Collector DRAPER made a few welcoming remarks, informing the Admiral that arrangements had been made to give him a reception somewhat worthy of his great services to the country. Collector DRAPER concluded by reading some highly complimentary resolutions passed at the Astor House. Admiral FARRAGUT returned thanks in a few modest remarks. What he had done was nothing but his duty, and he was proud that its performance had gained for him the approbation of his fellow citizens. During the friendly intercourse that followed, the Admiral pointed out several curiosities that he had on board his ship. Among these were two chairs, placed in his cabin, one of which formerly belonged to the Rebel General PAIGE and the other to Admiral BUCHANAN, which latter had been taken from the *Tennessee*. On the back of the first was the inscription, "Brig.-Gen. PAIGE, August 23, 1864," and on the second, "Admiral BUCHANAN, August 6, 1864." The iron-clad *Dictator*, bound in from her trial trip, passed within a few yards of the *Hartford*. The crews of both vessels cheered loudly. On nearing Governor's Island the steamer *Henry Burden* came alongside, and sent on board General VAN VLIET and Colonel CLINTZ, who paid their respects to Admiral FARRAGUT. The French steamer *Tysiphone*, which lies in the vicinity, dipped her colors three times in compliment to the Admiral, and her commander also came on board. When opposite the Battery the *Hartford* was anchored, when the *Bronx* came alongside, and taking the Admiral and entire company on board, landed them.

The Admiral was then conducted to the Custom House, where a number of our prominent merchants awaited his arrival. Proceeding to the Collector's office, he was introduced to all present, when Mr. MOSES TAYLOR made a short address of welcome. Collector DRAPER also made a few remarks. Admiral FARRAGUT, in reply, remarked that he could but repeat what he had already said, that he only performed what he considered his duty. It was but natural that he should be devoted to a country which had been devoted to him all his life. Since he was eight years of age he had been in the service of the United States. Much of the credit given to him had justly belonged to the officers of his fleet; and his success was not owing to any particu-

lar merit of his own. It was the bravery and talent of those whom he had the honor to command. These remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Cheers were proposed and given for Captain DRAYTON, to which compliment that gentleman responded in a few words. The proceedings closed with the reading of a poem by Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE, dedicated to Admiral FARRAGUT.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General T. J. Wood retains command of the Fourth corps.

The departure of Major-General Banks for New Orleans has been postponed.

MAJOR-General Couch takes command of a division in the Twenty-third corps.

CAPTAIN Harlan Gause, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, has been brevetted Major for gallant conduct.

MAJOR-General Logan left Washington this week to pay a visit to Lieutenant-General Grant at City Point.

MAJOR-General Hancock has changed his quarters from Willard's to the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington.

MAJOR E. E. Paudling, Chief Paymaster of the District of Washington, has removed his office to the rooms over the Bank of the Metropolis, in that city.

DR. MARY E. WALKER has received the appointment of acting surgeon in the Army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

LIEUTENANT Henry Hamilton Wilson, who has been serving for the last six months in a negro regiment has been appointed aide, on Brigadier-General Ferrero's staff.

LIEUTENANT P. J. Malone, First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, has been ordered to report to Headquarters Defences New Orleans, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SURGEON Ira Russell, United States Vols., has been relieved from the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to the Department of Louisville, Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

The Surgeon-General has ordered that no more Hospital Stewards be examined or recommended for appointment in the regular army. Stewards for colored regiments will still be accepted.

MAJOR Henry Spaine has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Massachusetts Seventeenth; Captain Thomas W. Clark to be Colonel of the Twenty-ninth; Captain D. Willis Tripp to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles T. Richardson to be Major.

BRIGADIER-General Robert B. Potter, of this city, commanding the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, has been promoted to be Major-General, by Brevet, "for distinguished and gallant conduct in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan," to take rank from August 1, 1864.

MAJOR Frank Bond, senior A. D. C., and Captain Thomas, A. D. C., to Major-General Rosecrans, have resigned their commissions. Acting Provost-Marshal-General Joseph Darr, Jr., has also resigned his position, and will return to Cincinnati. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Davis, 51st Illinois, is temporarily assigned to the duties of the office.

TIMOTHY Tubbs, Captain in the 118th United States colored troops, having been found guilty of sending recruits from his camp in Kentucky, across the river, into Indiana, and there selling them to a substitute broker, has been honorably dismissed the service of the United States by Major-General Butler, subject to the approval of the President.

A MILITARY board of inquiry has been constituted, under Special Order No. 387, to investigate the circumstances attending the sinking of the *Florida*. The board is composed of Brigadier-General Geo. F. Shepley, President; Brigadier-General J. B. Carr; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Kensal, Recorder. The Naval court adjourned *sine die* without coming to any definite decision.

COLONEL Louis Johnson, commander of the Forty-fourth colored infantry, has received from the general commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station, No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out and reached Nashville, with the loss of one hundred and fifteen men, killed and wounded.

By General Orders 294 of the War Department, dated December 2, 1864, Major-General G. M. Dodge, United States Volunteers, is appointed by the President to the command of the Department of Missouri. Major-General Rosecrans, on being relieved, will repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

MAJOR G. S. Dawson lately died in Albany, New York. He was wounded in the leg while gallantly leading his men in an assault upon the rebel works before Petersburgh early in June last. Refusing to be carried off the field, but urging his comrades to press on against the foe, he was left in the rear, where he lay all night. He was picked up next morning and carried into hospital. It was at first hoped his limb might be saved, but subsequently an amputation was deemed necessary, which was performed three days after he was wounded.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel R. S. Donaldson, Fiftieth United States colored troops, having, while in command of a recruiting rendezvous at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, accepted money from a State recruiting agent, by way of gratification and in consideration of certain certified muster-in rolls to be furnished said State agent, such acceptance of money being in violation of the sixteenth Article of War, has been, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States, and disqualified from ever holding any office or employment in said service.

In our Official Gazette last week, under the head of "Dismissals Confirmed," was included the name of Second Lieutenant E. M. Lester, of the Second Louisiana cavalry, for failing to appear before a board of examination. Though the fact will doubtless soon be officially made known by the adjutant-general, and a revocation of dismissal published, it is but just for us here to say that Mr. Lester's dishonor-

able dismissal was revoked by order of Major-General Canby on the 19th of October last, and he was honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date from September 7, 1864.

By order of Major-General Stoneman, Department of the Ohio, the forts at Loudon, Tenn., will hereafter be designated as follows:—The fort on the hill, south side of the river, Fort Ammen, after Brigadier-General J. Ammen, U. S. Vols.; the Tete-de-pont, Fort DeHart, in memory of Captain H. V. DeHart, 5th U. S. infantry, killed in battle; the fort adjoining the Tete-de-pont, Fort Russell, in memory of Brigadier-General D. A. Russell, Major 5th U. S. infantry, killed in battle; the fort on the north side of the river, Fort Davis, in memory of Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th N. Y. cavalry, and Captain First U. S. cavalry, killed in battle.

The following is the present composition of Major-General Hancock's staff:—Colonel C. H. Morgan, Brevet Brigadier-General, Inspector-General and Chief of staff. Major A. M. Dougherty, of New Jersey, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director. Major William G. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain J. B. Parker, of Pennsylvania, Brevet Major; and Captain W. D. W. Miller, of New York, Brevet Major, Aides-de-Camp. Captain Finley Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Ed. Mariner, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, promoted to Assistant-Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, is assigned to temporary duty with General Hancock during the organization of the First corps.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN communicates to the House of Representatives among the estimates of appropriations required for the year, the following:

For Army proper, &c.	\$480,229,527 70
For Military Academy	282,604 00
For fortifications, ordnance, &c.	37,800,000 00
For naval establishment	112,187,663 28

The details of these estimates are thus given:

	ARMY PROPER.	YEAR 1865.	YEAR 1864.
Recruiting, transportation, &c.	\$300,000	\$300,000	
Bounties and premiums	350,000	350,000	
Pay of the Army	10,000,000	9,671,243	
Commutation of officers' subsistence	1,747,324	1,723,629	
Commutation of forage for officers' horses	104,600	104,600	
Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	82,760	82,820	
Pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	150,000	150,000	
Pay of vol. under acts of July 23 and 25, 1861, &c.	200,000,000	177,462,728	
Subsistence in kind	92,732,043	91,425,428	
Quartermaster's department	50,000,000	60,000,000	
Incidental expenses do.	10,000,000	13,000,000	
Purchase of horses	21,000,000	21,000,000	
Transportation of officers' baggage	500,000	700,000	
Transportation of the Army	30,000,000	40,000,000	
Barracks, quarters, &c.	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Heating and cooking stoves	100,000	100,000	
Telegraph	500,000	275,000	
Supplies, transportation, &c.	1,000,000	900,000	
Camp and garrison equipage	50,000,000	58,000,000	
Contingencies	400,000	400,000	
Medical and Hospital department	6,000,000	8,930,640	
Secret service	100,000	100,000	
Commanding General's office	10,000	10,000	

ARMORY, ARSENALS, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Armament of fortifications	\$3,500,000	\$2,000,000
Expenses of the ordnance service	1,250,000	500,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horses, &c.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Manuf. of arms at the National Armory	3,500,000	2,500,000
Repairs and improvements, &c. at the National Armory	100,000	100,000
Purchase of gunpowder and lead	2,500,000	2,000,000
Arsenals	500,000	2,000,000

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENCE.

Fort Wayne, near Detroit	\$125,000
Fort Niagara	50,000
Fort Ontario, Oswego	100,000
Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain	100,000
Fort Knox, Penobscot River	150,000
Fort Popham, Kennebec River	150,000
Fort Preble (new), Portland	150,000
Fort Scammell, Portland	100,000
Fort George, Portland	150,000
Fort Constitution (new), Portsmouth	50,000
Fort McClary (new), Portsmouth	100,000
Fort Whithrop, Boston	20,000
Fort Independence, Boston	10,000
Fort Warren, Boston	20,000
For sea-wall, Boston harbor	45,000
Forts at New Bedford	100,000
Fort Adams, Newport	100,000
Fort Hale, New Haven	95,000
Fort Schuyler, New York	50,000
For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Ft. Schuyler	25,000
Fort Hamilton, New York	100,000
Fort Tompkins, Staten Island	100,000
Fort at Sandy Hook	100,000
Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia	35,000
Fort Washington, on Potomac River	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads	50,000
Fort Clinch, Florida	100,000
Fort Taylor, Key West	400,000
Fort Jefferson, Florida	200,000
Fort on Ship Island	100,000
Fort at San Francisco Bay	400,000
Additional defences at San Francisco	100,000
Defences at Washington	500,000
Contingencies of fortifications	1,000,000
Bridge trains and equipage	300,000
Tools and siege trains	500,000
Surveys for military defences	300,000

Total under War Department..... \$15,402,131 \$52,741,104

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of the Navy	\$23,327,722	\$19,423,241
Construction and repair	24,530,000	26,300,000
Purchase of hemp	570,000	700,000
Fuel for the Navy	7,850,000	3,840,000
Equipment of vessels	5,800,000	3,000,000
Provisions	12,923,280	6,415,605
Steam machinery	17,145,000	28,312,000
Surgeons' necessities	227,500	210,000
Ordnance	8,300,000	8,300,300
Navigation	447,000	126,000
Contingent	2,850,000	3,532,500
Clothing	1,000,000	500,000

Other items, such as hospitals, magazines, &c., make a total under the Navy Department..... \$104,800,503 \$112,187,663 \$104,528,464

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to the columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH.

THE great campaign of SHERMAN, which, like a startling and magnificent pageant, has been slowly rolling, through so many long weeks, before the riveted gaze of thirty million spectators, now approaches its close. So brilliant in its inception, of such unequalled skill in its conduct, it must now be pronounced an unqualified success. Whether to its record hitherto the ultimate seal of triumph in the capture of the great stronghold of Savannah shall be affixed or not, the campaign is already round, smooth, and complete. The bisection of the Confederacy, the march of a victorious army, with measured and deliberate tread, straight through the heart of the enemy's territory, for hundreds of miles, the severing of his chains of communication betwixt East and West, the destruction of his military supplies and storehouses all along the protracted route, these are the results accomplished. And we must add to its material fruits, all the inestimable prestige this bold march has brought to our arms, and the staggering blow it has struck against the enemy's self-confidence and his hopes and prospects for the future.

Not in our eyes, only, but in those of the entire South, leaders and dupes alike, this success will be duly appreciated. That "deep humiliation to the 'Confederacy' which, according to a Richmond paper, such a penetration of it from the Alleghanies to the Atlantic would involve, has already fallen. Nor is even this all.

If SHERMAN, essaying a new campaign of such difficulty and magnitude, can accomplish so much, what cannot he do in the future, with his accumulated experience, at the head of his Army of veterans, almost absolutely intact, exultant over perfect success, and taught indomitable confidence by so many a gallant field from May to December? What security is there henceforth for Savannah, or Charleston, or Wilmington, or Mobile? What more seclusion has the very heart of South Carolina than the powerful State of Georgia once boasted? Even the stubborn Richmond campaign cannot escape the influence of SHERMAN's extraordinary success. "It is clear," says the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, calmly reviewing the position of affairs, "that, so long as he 'roams about with his Army inside the Confederate States, he is more deadly than twenty GRANTS, and that he must be destroyed if Richmond or anything is to be saved. LEE will probably be forced by this condition of affairs to assume the offensive, because he cannot afford to let GRANT hold his hands whilst SHERMAN is committing burglary in the Southern mansion.' On the North, on the South, and on friends and foes alike across the Atlantic, this crowning success of the year, we may be sure, will have its proper weight.

The authority already quoted gives its testimony to the meritorious hardihood of the great undertaking. "If SHERMAN," it says, "has really left his Army 'in the air, and started off without a base to march from Georgia into South Carolina, he has done either one of the most brilliant or one of the most foolish things ever performed by a military leader. His success or his failure will not determine the

"question one way or the other. The data on which 'he goes, and the plan on which he acts, must 'really place him among the great generals or the 'very little ones, and as yet he has assuredly given 'indications that he is more likely to be found in the 'first than in the second category.' The enemy received the first news of the astounding design with an incredulity only tempered down into anxiety by the memory of the march on Atlanta. Day after day his knights of the quill ridiculed the novel expedition. 'We are still incredulous,' says the Richmond *Examiner*, 'but if it be true that SHERMAN is now attempting this prodigious design, we may safely predict that his march will lead him to the Paradise of Fools, and that his magnificent scheme will hereafter be reckoned

"With all the grand deeds that never were done."

Decided as are such testimonials not only to the genius of SHERMAN but to the valor of his achievements, it seems to us that, after all, the true worth of the campaign lies more in its collateral and in its prospective, than in its immediate results. It teaches a lesson in strategy. It shows us that we may accomplish as much by going where the enemy does not want us to go, as by taking the route he prescribes for us. We shall not be satisfied merely with measuring our strength against his strength, but by attacking him in his weakness. The resistless tramp of SHERMAN's legions through the Keystone State of the Confederacy has exposed its essential hollowness. We may be sure that due heed will be paid to this instruction. Operations, hereafter, will be conducted with reference to what this campaign has taught. SHERMAN has added a new chapter to the art of war by his conduct of movable columns. The experiment on the Crimean coast to which KINGLAKE has accorded so much importance, was almost trifling compared with SHERMAN's march of an army cut loose from its base across the broad State of Mississippi, from the river to the Alabama line, less than a year ago. And that successful effort, in like manner, falls into insignificance, compared with the grand march from Atlanta to the Atlantic. It was conducted with the precision, the lubricity, and the promptitude of mechanism.

It must not be forgotten, also, in the flush of triumph, that the triumph was wrought out of danger. HOOD's bold and perilous movement was reason enough for SHERMAN's counter-coup. HOOD had assumed the offensive, and threatened to draw his antagonist back from Georgia to Central Tennessee. To have followed the enemy to that State would have been the natural move of a less bold soldier. But to play the part of waiting on his opponent's plans was impossible for SHERMAN. With characteristic energy he struck into a new path, and gave HOOD a Roland for his Oliver. To appreciate SHERMAN's campaign, therefore, we must not only consider its immediate gains, but its antecedents and the posture from which it relieved us. And neither its present nor its past advantages are so great as those in prospect. As these lines are written, SHERMAN knocks at the gates of Savannah with his cannon; and DAHLGREN's sailors answer from their ships the roar of his batteries. Let us hope that the beleaguered city may be the Christmas Gift of SHERMAN to the nation.

SOME time since, we described to our readers the advance, the check, and the defeat of General PRICE in Missouri. Our representation of the actual loss which that General suffered on his disastrous retreat, may have appeared somewhat highly drawn to those not acquainted with the facts. But, in reality, the picture was under-drawn; and details from authority unquestionable show that this Missouri campaign was a costly blunder to the enemy. Fragments of brigades and regiments which went out with PRICE into Missouri, and which consisted of conscripts from Northern Arkansas—returning to that State—reported that great numbers had deserted; and the unanimous agreement of prisoners captured by us was, that PRICE had been badly beaten. So far from doubling his army by the rally of sympathizers and conscripts to his ranks, his march actually depleted his original numbers.

PRICE entered Missouri with 12,000 men, and 18 pieces of artillery. He took with him over 200 wagons. Perfectly trustworthy information shows that, on his arrival at Arkansas River, on his return,

his entire force was less than 10,000 men, including his conscripts and volunteers from Missouri. His artillery was reduced to three Parrott guns and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer, and his entire train was 53 wagons—only twelve of which had more than two animals attached. He had, in his precipitate flight, from Newtonia, Missouri, abandoned or destroyed his trains, and worn out his horses so that less than 7,000 of his men were mounted, and those in a wretched manner. Not 6,000 of his men had arms of any kind.

Deserters and scouts, who were with PRICE during his retreat, all concur in describing it as having been, during the last twenty days, one of the most terrible marches of the war, so far as regards the suffering of men and animals for want of food. On the arrival of the troops at the Arkansas River, FAGAN's division, the best portion of PRICE's army, mutinied—their sufferings having become intolerable. General FAGAN succeeded in appeasing his men only by granting a furlough to the entire division until the 10th of December. The troops then dispersed,—and the result of such a movement on the efficiency of a command can be imagined. A large number of deserters from the division are daily coming into Little Rock. This raid has been in its final result the most signal and disastrous failure of this war, when the strength of the forces engaged in it, and the measure of success that for a time attended it, are considered. General MARMADUKE, now a prisoner in our hands, in a letter addressed to R. H. JOHNSON—one of the Senators from Arkansas in the Rebel Congress—soliciting his offices in procuring an exchange, says: "The result 'has been just what I foretold and confidently expected—a complete failure." The unbridled rapacity of the enemy, and his indiscriminate plunder of friends and foes, have alienated his sympathizers in that State, while his disastrous failure has completely destroyed that prestige hitherto enjoyed by General PRICE, which has been the great strength of the Rebellion in Missouri. Notwithstanding the great losses suffered by the people of Missouri and by the Government, this campaign is a purification of fire and blood, which was necessary to entirely crush out the rebellious feeling heretofore existing in that State.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

IT may interest our soldiers to know that their average height is greater by two inches than that of recruits for the British army,—their average weight greater by eighteen pounds than that of British soldiers; and their average circumference of chest a quarter of an inch greater than that of certain French troops.

These and a number of other interesting facts we find in an essay upon the Military Statistics of the United States, by Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT, Actuary of the Sanitary Commission, and printed at Berlin. Mr. ELLIOTT has compiled his valuable and important statistical information in great part from the immense mass of regimental monthly reports made up in the different Armies, and collected in the Adjutant-General's, Surgeon-General's, and Paymaster-General's offices in Washington. We notice that he gives General SETH WILLIAMS, the faithful and able Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, credit for some valuable improvements in the forms of the consolidated returns upon which statisticians depend for their facts. It is owing to these improvements introduced by General WILLIAMS, Mr. ELLIOTT tells the reader, that, "Among other important facts, the proportion of soldiers sick in the Army, and in its several divisions and subdivisions, both absent and present, may now be determined with frequency and regularity."

Mr. ELLIOTT's returns are for a period of fifteen months, in the earlier part of the war, from June, 1861—before the battle of Bull Run—to September, 1862. It is probable that the results of subsequent observations will differ somewhat from these, as the time in which these are included was one partly of comparatively easy campaigning—though the Peninsular campaign is included, as well as General GRANT'S campaigns against Fort Donelson and Shiloh.

It appears that the rate of mortality has constantly been greater in the Western than in the Eastern Armies; that the mortality by wounds, or death on the battle-field, has been greater amongst officers than men; and that the men have lost a greater percentage

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by disease. This arises from the fact that in battle the officer is the special mark of the enemy; while, on the other hand, when sick, he probably receives somewhat better attention in hospital; and when well, his mode of life is more conducive to health.

The average rate of mortality of all our Armies in the field is given at 72 per 1,000: 20 from killed and dying of wounds, and 52 from disease and accident. It thus appears that our war is not nearly so deadly to the combatants—at least on our side—as was the Mexican war, in which our losses were at the rate of 118 per 1,000: 14 from wounds and deaths on the field, and 104 from sickness. We lose now six more per thousand by wounds than in Mexico, and just half as many by sickness. But we lose less than one-third as many as the British army in the Crimean war. Their death-rate in the hospitals alone, without reckoning the loss by killed and wounded, was 232 per 1,000. Nor does the famous peninsular campaign of WELLINGTON compare better, for there the English lost 165 per 1,000: 52 from killed and wounded, and 113 from disease.

It will interest officers and men in active service to know how the death rate compares with that in time of peace. Amongst civilians of the military age it is nine or ten in 1,000; in our Regular Army, before the war—in many cases occupying unhealthful stations—it was 26 per 1,000; in the British army at home, in peace, it was 17 per 1,000; at home and abroad, in peace, from 1839 to 1853, 33 per 1,000.

The average strength of the Eastern regiments, during the first nine months, was 864: in the last six, 812. In the same periods, the Western regiments averaged respectively 892 and 758. They were the larger at the beginning, but their losses were the heavier.

The average height of over 25,000 men, of whom two-fifths were Eastern and three-fifths Western men, was five feet eight and a fifth inches; of the 25,878 men measured, two were six feet seven inches in height, six were six feet six, nine were six feet five, forty-two were six feet four, and 118 were six feet three. Five were only four feet eight inches, or under that.

The average age of 51,271 Massachusetts recruits was 26 years; of these four were 12 years old, four 13, twenty-six were 14, and forty-four 15; 380 were 45 and over, and thirty-three were 50 and over. One-eighth were over 19; more than a fifth were under 20; more than half the number were under 24; and seventy-five per cent. were under 30. The average weight of 1,700 soldiers of the Army of the Potomac was 147½ pounds. This was without coat, hat, or army accoutrements. The average weight of the British recruit is but 129½ pounds, which is 18 pounds less than that of these 1,700 men.

Finally, of 26,239 recruits, including nearly 10,000 New England men, and 16,404 from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, seven-tenths of the Eastern and seven-eighths of the Western troops were native born. Of the Western troops only a tenth of the native born were born in the State from which they enlisted. Of the Eastern men, two-thirds of the native born were natives of the States from which they enlisted. Of the foreign born amongst the Eastern troops 17½ per cent. were Irish, five per cent. English and Scotch, four per cent. natives of British dependencies, and only two and a half per cent. Germans. In the West, four per cent. of the foreign born were Germans, four per cent. English, and three per cent. Irish.

We hope Mr. ELLIOTT will continue his observations, and that he will present to the public, at the close of the war, such a consolidated mass of observations, spread over the whole period of hostilities, as he has now begun. It will make a most admirable and important contribution to the history of the great struggle.

THE question, Why is there so much desertion in the Army? has occurred, we dare say, to nearly every officer in the service, and many ways of accounting for it have been suggested. There are undoubtedly many reckless and unprincipled men who enlist to obtain the bounty, with the intention of deserting, and who do desert purposely and wilfully. There are again some others who enlist from a worthy motive of enthusiastic patriotism, and who, fired with zeal, go into the ranks soon to find that they are not fitted, either by physical power, or mental and moral condition for the rude life they have undertaken. They

become despondent, home-sick, desperate, and do a grievous wrong to themselves and the service by deserting. But besides these there are too many cases of desertion of soldiers who are honest and earnest in their intentions; who enlist in good faith, realizing the nature of their contract and the solemnity of their oaths of allegiance. Why is this? It is because they reason themselves into the belief that they are not receiving the compensation and allowances which they know the Government agreed to give them, and they can see no reason for its failure to fulfill its contract. They consider the contract null, because they imagine that one party has neglected its share of it.

As a case in point, we are informed that the troops on duty at Elmira, New York, are during this inclement weather, living in tents; that they are not furnished with straw; that they have only the regulation allowance of fuel, which is entirely inadequate to keep a fire in each tent; that even in that land of plenty they receive no vegetables, and that by some strange process of reasoning the War Department has decided that they do not need as much food as men in the field, and the ration has been reduced accordingly.

We do not find fault with any body for this—that is not our present purpose. We state simply the facts and use them as an illustration of the idea we have advanced, that many soldiers desert because they feel that they are not receiving their just rights and dues.

These men reason thus; they say: "It is to be expected that I shall endure hardship, danger, fatigue, even death, in defence of my country; and, if occasion requires, that I shall go without food, pay, clothing, or any other allowance I might claim. But why am I deprived of my rights and comforts, when it is manifest to me and everybody else that it is entirely unnecessary? Why am I in a tent with only one blanket and a mere handful of wood, when the country abounds with everything necessary to build barracks and furnish a sufficiency of fuel, because the allowance then, instead of being frittered away in twenty tent-fires, would make one fire that would keep all warm and comfortable." These are the thoughts which fill the sentry's mind as he paces his monotonous beat, half-frozen, and knowing that when relieved he has nothing to go to for shelter but a place not much larger than, and not near so warm as, a dog-kennel.

The excitement of a soldier's life in the bivouac, on picket, or in the trenches is entirely lost at inland posts such as Elmira, and especially when the duty is the monotonous one of guard only. A man broods over the comforts of home—he sees homes like his around him, and in an evil moment he deserts.

Nothing can justify desertion, and in time of war it should have but one penalty; but it is manifestly the duty and interest of the Government to remove all incentives to this crime. The Government is morally responsible for every man who is shot for it, when it or its agents have so entirely neglected to perform what appear to be their most obvious duties. By thus briefly calling attention to this subject we hope to serve a good purpose in directing the attention of the proper officers to an efficient means of saving the service from the disgrace and weakness of frequent desertions.

IN another column our readers will find General DIX's order declaring his intended action in case of future raids from the Canadian territory, such as that which occurred at St. Albans. General DIX especially refers to Judge COURSOL's discharge of the parties engaged in that act of criminal violence, as the occasion for the order. It should be remembered, however, that our right to pursue such armed trespassers even into Canadian territory, is not dependent upon any failure of the Canadian authorities to do their duty towards us under the treaty. As we have repeatedly stated, the parties engaged in these incursions cannot, as between the United States and the British authorities, be regarded as the citizens, subjects, or adherents of a third power, belligerent or otherwise. We have the right to regard them as British subjects, and if any of the subjects of a neighboring State do make actual warlike depredations upon us, the law of nations gives us the right to defend ourselves by methods known to the law of war. We may choose to trust that the neighboring government can and will punish these aggressors, or deliver them up as criminals to our punitive law, but if it can-

not, either because its power is insufficient, or because its legal machinery is defective, we are not bound to suffer for the present and content ourselves with some future reparation after diplomatic negotiations. The insular portion of the British Isles has prevented the occurrence of questions of this sort in their intercourse with Europe, but the duties and rights of contiguous States are fully declared by the international law and practice as known to continental Europe, and these will fully justify our position.

As to the Canadian judge's decision, the suspicious characteristic is that it is raised for the first time in this case, though in so many previous instances it had never been heard of, and then that in this case it has been urged at this late period of the inquiry. The question seems to have been heard and decided upon with a precipitancy very unbecoming, at least under the circumstances. And it will inevitably be regarded by the public as another proof that even courts of law in British territory are determined to weaken as much as possible the law of international action where it may serve as a defence for us against the Rebel cause, while they magnify the force of every doctrine that may be invoked for the furtherance of that cause. We cannot pretend to examine into the legal value of Judge COURSOL's decision. It is the more suspicious because it is an instance wherein a provincial magistrate vindicated the relative authority of the imperial or central power against the provincial or local authority. It is as if a State judge should deny the validity of a State law by reason of the existence of a law of Congress in reference to the same matter. We have not seen the statutes of the Canadian and British government which are supposed to be in conflict. We cannot, however, see, judging from an analogy with our own system, why a local or provincial statute might not give an additional method of arrest and examination, going beyond the method provided by the imperial statute; as this last could not be regarded as a sort of charter or general declaration of fundamental principle controlling all statute law. The provincial law did not propose, as we understand it, that the final extradition should be made by any other than the supreme executive authority. Still, if the objection had been taken in an early case under the treaty and statutes, it might seem one justified by the spirit of English law. It is, as we have said, suspicious from its surroundings. If our neighbors are going to be so strict in the interpretation of their international duty, they must expect that we shall be more precise in the pursuit of our international right. The people of the United States have, we think, hitherto exhibited a remarkable degree of equanimity in reference to the favor shown in the British provinces to all these enterprises on the part of the Rebels, by land and water, so utterly anomalous under the laws of war. General DIX's order may be taken as a certain indication that moderation on our part must have its limits.

WE are glad to learn that there was some error in that Associated Press dispatch (upon which we commented briefly last week) in relation to the firing on the Pittsburgh front during the 30th of November. Good authority states that, on the day in question, the enemy made the relieving of our pickets, the occasion for opening fire with artillery and musketry, and the firing from our batteries was in reply to that of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel STAFFORD was not on the picket line, nor a member of either picket detail, when he received his wound, but was inside of one of the forts. Battery commanders are under strict orders in regard to opening fire, and do so for military reasons only.

THE vexed question as to the locality for the establishment of the proposed iron-clad navy yard—at League Island, Chester, or New London—has been for the time being removed from the discussion of Congress by the action of the House of Representatives in laying the bill providing for the new yard upon the table. It seems to us that the country may congratulate itself upon this result. Without at all going into the merits of the rival localities, we have no hesitation in saying that there is no immediate and pressing need for the establishment of such a yard. We fear it may involve us in great expense, without corresponding advantages to the service, and that interested capitalists will be the chief and only gainers by the project.

JOHN CAVALIER.

THE history of the world furnishes no parallel to the struggle in the Cevennes. For once men witnessed the miracle which despair can work. There is nothing like it in the canon of the Old Testament.* The Puritans cannot elevate themselves into a comparison. They did not suffer enough to justify one. They continued tiresome quoter of the sacred Scriptures. The Cevenols rejected them; they made a history like that of the Jewish canon. With still greater folly, the Cevenols' effort has been compared to the Vendean War. The Vendean peasant was not persecuted. Oligarchs, as in the present, our own great Southern, Rebellion, launched blindly the countryman and the lower classes against a revolution which was working for those very classes. In our own case, the revolution was a moral struggle never ceasing, even in throes for the benefit of the whole.

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 22d October, 1685, prepared the mine; the persecutions, the sneering Satanic atrocities of the royal officials, of the papal priests, of the vicious troops, unchecked in their ravages, fruitless to subdue, for seventeen years, loaded the chamber; and the cold-blooded augmentation of the fearful torment by the Archdeacon Du CHAYLA, his long reign of blood and fire, that fearful seventeen years, applied the match. He was the first victim, the engineer hoist by his own petard. This Du CHAYLA amused himself by private tortures in his stronghold—for the men a demon, the women—a KIRKE in a clerical gown! Both served in a corps whose ensign bore the emblem of mercy, which both equally dishonored.†

With the popular execution or murder of Du CHAYLA, to recompense his crimes against humanity, the extinct volcanoes of the Cevennes seemed to renew their eruption and pour wasting torrents down into the lower country, only those deadly torrents were not seething lava, but fiery men, devoid of fear, and electrified by something which must have been an inspiration such as fired JOSHUA, BAAK, GIDEON, JEPHTHA, SAMSON. Nothing else can explain what is otherwise inexplicable. Their efforts set at naught the sixty regiments of militia and the royal armies which sought to protect the valleys and plain. Still these efforts were self-exhausting. Suddenly, the Romanists perceived the presence of a general; the chaos resolved itself into order, while redoubling its destructiveness. The mountain had been in labor; in its agony it produced a MAN. Apparently ubiquitous, neither marshals, famous generals, veteran troops, hardy miquelets—the devil's own partisans, a force variously estimated from 60,000 to over 100,000 men in arms—could coop up, arrest, or annihilate those fearful flying columns, never exceeding 3,000‡ picked men; but 3,000 pikes, whose blades were religious enthusiasm; whose shafts, mountain souls in mountain frames; whose direction, heaven-born genius.

The best evidence of the fury which animated both parties in this fearful struggle is the dreadful fact that, throughout its continuance, there was not a single instance of an exchange of prisoners. No quarter was given, and, on the part of the Cevenols, none was expected or demanded. Death to them in action was a mercy, for, if captured, intact or wounded, they expiated their resistance by being broken on the rack or on the wheel, or by being burned alive. Another extraordinary phase of this war is the non-appearance of artillery in any of the conflicts. On no one occasion were cannon brought upon the field.

That man, that genius was JOHN CAVALIER—born in 1685, the same year infamous for the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was the eldest of three sons of a small farmer, bred a shepherd's lad. At thirteen, he was bound out as a baker's apprentice at Anduze; at sixteen, an exile; at seventeen, home and a captain of rebels; at eighteen, a priest, or preacher, or prophet, the "General commanding" the Protestant troops "wherever he was present or should present himself," King of the Mountains, Prince of the Cevennes, a second DAVID, victor over the oldest French Lieutenant-General, DE BROGLIE, afterwards Marshal of France; at eighteen and nineteen, a repeated victor over MONTREVEL, performing "actions worthy of CASAR," bearing himself "under the most difficult and delicate circumstances like a great general;" at the same age, nineteen, baffling, with never to exceed 3,000 men—constantly recruited, however—100,000 under the consummate VILLARS, the greatest gen-

* Many of these ideas are taken from MICHELET'S *Histoire de France*, &c., Louis XIV. &c., No. xiv., Chap. 12, page 221, *Les Cévennes*, 1702-4. Comparison will show where and how the writer has modified them.

† KIRKE'S Regiment was known as KIRKE'S Lambs. Any English history will explain why, and what this monster did after the defeat of MONTMOUTH at Sedgemoor, in 1655. Yet, devil as he was, KIRKE would not become a devilish hypocrite. JAMES II. wanted to convert him to Romanism, "Sorry I can't oblige your Majesty, but I am a man of honor. I pledged my word to the Emperor of Morocco that if I changed my religion I would become a Mahomedan. So you see I am preengaged."

‡ Organized, in arms, and in the field, the whole number of the Camisards, according to de FELICE 358, never exceeded 10,000, but this must include all who were in any way connected as fighting men with the insurrection at different periods.

§ EUGENE SUE in his historical novel, JOHN CAVALIER, referred to even by the historian MORET I, 298, (1), presents a description of a battle at Tropies, in which VILLARS was surprised and roughly handled by CAVALIER. Although all the details are given, no other writer mentions this affair. VILLARS admits that he, a Marshal of France, had to put himself at the head of a detachment of 400 men, to set an example of activity; moreover, while CAVALIER was negotiating, ROLAND, acting apparently under his advice, was successful in different engagements. Nor to the time CAVALIER quitted Languedoc, did the French generals venture to relax their vigilance.

¶ Let the reader should think this number and force exaggerated, the following is the statement of the Royal troops, according to the Romanist History of Languedoc, Vol. x., pages 364-5, published at Toulouse, 1845. Under arms October, 1703: Regular Dragoons, two regiments; Regular Infantry, twenty battalions; Regular Marines, six battalions; Miquelets (Regular Spanish Sharp-Shooters), three battalions; Provincial Fusiliers, thirty-two companies; Partisans, three companies. (Aggregate force estimated by ANCHOR at 25,000) for active service. Besides these the cities had organized forty-three battalions of Burger Guards, or Urban Militia, for local defence (say 34,400 men. Total, 60,000). All these were under Field Marshal MONTREVEL—superceded the ensuing year by Field Marshal VILLARS)—General-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General LALANDE, Maréchal de Camp JULIEN, a distinguished chief of division, and twelve Brigadiers, not counting Brigadier General La JONQUIERE, so singularly defeated by CAVALIER at La Chatte. PEYRAT mentions besides these Maréchaux de Camp TOURNON and GEVAUDAN, and another Brigadier, PARAT; other regiments likewise appeared upon the scene, and were detached thence as the foreign wars demanded their presence. At pages 1-407 of his "Pastours du Desert" the effective force at the disposal of the King's Lieutenants is estimated

eral France possessed at this time, treating, "as a power with a power," with VILLARS, as great a diplomat as a warrior, who, with the king's full approval, represented LOUIS XIV. himself, subscribing a treaty as equal with equal; and—O, what a fall!—nearly two years before attaining his majority, selling his birthright of freedom and glory for the mess of pottage—a commission of colonel in the French service;—and again an exile or refugee; at twenty, a colonel in the Sardinian service; at twenty-one in the Dutch service; at twenty-two, the hero of ALMANZA (1707), and back in France as an invader more terrible to the Romanists than PRINCE EUGENE or VICTOR AMADEUS.

Henceforth, this marvel, who had accomplished such seeming miracles while most men are yet at college, who enjoyed a European reputation and was ranked with RAZOZ, the famous WARDOE of Transylvania, reappears in the crowd of second rate notabilities. He was a brigadier and then a major-general in the British service, was rich and honored, married a lady of note, was Governor of Jersey and the Isle of Wight, and died at Chelsea Hospital, near London, in 1740, aged fifty-five. MORET sums up the matter with "There was perhaps in this Languedoc peasant 'the future of a GREAT CAPTAIN'" (such as FREDERICK and NAPOLEON), "but in his case, as in that of many other men, he had no theatre to play his part."

MICHELET says, the "too celebrated" CAVALIER. Too celebrated? Without any military instruction except a little theory, picked up by stealth from an old invalid officer, fortified by practical observation of the drill of the militia or regular garrison of ANDUZE, where he served as baker's apprentice, he exchanged that baker's wooden shovel for the baton of the military command-in-chief of a rebel population. MORET says "he was unanimously chosen as commandant-general." The Cevenols had another leader, the gracious ROLAND, whom MORET mentions as the most celebrated of the Camisard chiefs after CAVALIER. All-sufficient proof of CAVALIER's superiority is the fact that with his withdrawal, the insurrection ceased to be formidable, and was gradually but effectually extinguished. This ROLAND, MICHELET styles Organization in the Spirit (by religious inspiration?); CAVALIER, on the other hand, WAR, without religious inspiration. A great mistake. CAVALIER was as powerful in prayer, as eloquent in the pulpit, as influential in discourse as ROLAND or any other, even counting those powerful preachers, the "Pastors of the Desert," among the "children of God." He was equally favored by supernatural counsel.*

In the council of war, upon the field of battle, CAVALIER towered in intellect above all the Camisard chiefs, as conspicuous as CROMWELL, WILLIAM III., and LOUIS XIV. among the rulers of the seventeenth century. Worthy subordinates surrounded him, it is true. He had a D'ESPAIX or NEY in RAVENEL, a ZIETHEN, or SEYDLITZ, or LANNES, or MURAT, in CATINAT; but he himself was at once CESAR, SERTORIUS, FREDERICK, and CARNOT. He was an organizer of means which he had to create; an administrator with agents he had to instruct: a general of troops, to whom he had to teach everything but how to take aim; a master of logistics, with caverns for arsenals and hospitals, without wheeled conveyances or roads, if he had possessed them; a fabricator of arms and ordnance stores, with powder in the saltpetre of the cave which sheltered him, charcoal in the willows which concealed his ambuscades, and sulphur in the extinct crater which constituted his natural place of defense, refuge, and reorganization. Without appliances or materials to found cannon, he invented a new field artillery. In the arsenal or fort of Alais, there were lately to be seen two field pieces, 4-pounder calibre, which he constructed. They are of oak, reinforced with rings of iron, and were captured after his desertion of his party in a grotto, his peculiar place of resort while in arms.

After CAVALIER determined to return from Geneva, in Switzerland, and share the fate of his brethren in Languedoc, his career is such as would be justly deemed incredible were it not attested by friends, foes, assistants, subordinates, opponents, religious and profane history.†

Having thrown himself into the Cevennes, CAVALIER constituted the Upper Range his central fortress, on the very principle recommended by NAPOLEON to MARMONT in his remarkable Letter of Instructions for the defence of the Illyrian Provinces. It is this very system of strategy which has enabled the Rebels to maintain themselves for upwards of three years in Northern and Eastern Virginia. The Upper Cevennes were CAVALIER's Richmond. Thence he issued, bearing literally in either hand death and destruction. This remarkable district possesses such susceptibilities of defence that VILLARS wrote to CHAMILLARD, Minister of War, in 1704, that it was a country which it would be perhaps impossible to purge of the race of rebels. To-day he swept like a destroying angel up to the walls of Montpellier—the stronghold of the persecuting priests and lawyers. To-morrow his pickets shot down the sentinels upon the ramparts of Uzes. Next week he insulted the bulwarks of the Pont de Saint Esprit, which guard the famous bridge across the Rhone, menacing an inburst into Dauphine, ready to rise. The week after, again, his lieutenant burst into the Camargue, between the mouths of the Rhone, and mounted his cavalry on the spirited horses, of Arab extraction, for which that district is noted. A few days after he threatened to break through the Gevaudan (west portion of the Department of Lozere), into the Rouergue, (Department of Aveyron,) and carry the war into Western France. Like a shuttle he shot to and fro from the Céze, East, to the Vidourle and Upper

at 60,000 men in arms. MICHELET, xiv. 230, says that "They (the Camisards) had, at one time to contend with over 100,000 men (including the militia)." * Nothing affected CAVALIER so much as the loss of the comfort and counsel he derived from on High. This occurred as soon as he abandoned the cause of his persecuted brethren. Admitted to an interview with Queen Anne, the British Sovereign asked him if he was still the subject of supernatural visitations. CAVALIER was entirely overcome by this question. His arms fell down by his sides, his head sunk upon his chest, and, bursting into tears, his silence attested how terribly he felt the deprivation of that which had blessed his early years.

† MORET, in his celebrated "Fifteen Years of the Reign of LOUIS XIV., 1700 to 1715," Vol. I. on pages 389 and 390, furnishes a closely printed list, in nonpareil, of corroborative testimony. Many of these works the writer owns and has examined, with the intention of preparing a detailed life of CAVALIER. Besides these, he has studied and compared a number of others, likewise maps and statistical and topographical authorities.

Hérault, west, 90 to 100 miles, (N. & S. 90,) through the web of his enemies' posts and garrisons. Summer's torrid heat, winter's arctic cold, snow knee deep, rain, raging torrents, tempest, hunger, nothing could arrest him. Defeated to day, like MARCELLUS, he hung out the red flag for a battle to-morrow; humiliated to all appearances one day, he appeared in arms in a totally new district, within a few days afterwards. With an army never exceeding 3,000, he kept from 60,000 to 100,000 always on the alert. In two years, VILLARS admitted in despair that the Royal forces lost 8000 men killed in battle. With a larger force, the possession of a sea-port, foreign assistance, CAVALIER would have revolutionized France. All this in less than twenty-two months. His first appearance in arms was the 24th of July, 1702. He signed the Treaty of Peace with VILLARS, as equal with equal, 22d May, 1704.

Even as a flash of lightning gleams forth through the murky gloom of a tempestuous night, fearful in its sudden daze amid the universal darkness, even so CAVALIER shone forth at the darkest hour of the Camisard persecution. Like a lava torrent he descended from the craters of the Cevennes, carrying destruction to the shore of the Mediterranean. Like the Mistral, that fearful wind, which sweeps death-freighted to the invalid, over Southern France, he recruited his flagging powers amid those snowy peaks which are the cradle of its violence, thence to burst with like fury over the luxuriance below. Like one of the mediæval torches evolving brilliant illumination but of short continuance, the light of his glory blazed up portentous in the fierceness of its gloriousness to sink as suddenly after his political apostasy, as it were into the cresset; again to leap up, for a moment, with pristine glare at ALMANZA (in 1707), to be quenched immediately afterwards, never to flash forth again.

According to the authorities conceded to be the most reliable, JOHN CAVALIER's appearances was as remarkable as his deeds. The scriptural portrait of the shepherd's boy, who became king in Jerusalem would answer for that of the Camisard farmer's son, who ruled with a more despotic sway in his native mountains than the autocrat LOUIS XIV., at Versailles. At the same age, 17, at which SAMUEL visited JESSE's cottage to anoint DAVID as future king over the Jews, the Israel of Palestine, the voice of inspiration summoned CAVALIER to assume the command over the "Israel of the Desert," in Languedoc. No wonder the Bible read, Protestants named their young and glorious chief after the shepherd-warrior monarch, the inspired successor of SAUL, and even as the outlaws hastened to join DAVID in the Cave of Adullam and Wilderness of Ziph, the proscribed people of Languedoc hastened to swell the troops of the young JOHN, who seemed indeed, a man sent from God, to save them, in the Desert and Caverns of the Upper Cevennes.

Like the famous MARQUIS DE LA CHETARDIE, the Cevenol DAVID concealed unusual strength and activity of mind and body in the frame and under the lineaments of a child or woman. He was short of stature and strongly built, nevertheless graceful and attractive. The only contrast to this was his large head set firmly upon a very powerful neck, but his face was beardless, his complexion fair, his cheeks ruddy, his blue eyes bright and prominent, while a flood of flaxen hair fell down upon his broad shoulders. MORET furnishes two descriptions without observing his own contradiction on one page. In the first he says, "fair, rosy, with a gentle and graceful form," and four lines afterwards, "small, thick set, with a large head on a bull neck and broad shoulders, which contrasted with his blue eyes, beard less and ruddy countenance and long flowing flaxen hair." All the accounts however, are easily reconcilable when viewed through the different glasses of respect, affection, prejudice, or hatred. Miss PARDEE in her LOUIS XIV., (ii. 529) delineated him as "small in person, with a physiognomy singularly gentle and attractive, with the appearance of a priest rather than a soldier;" and adds "but his extraordinary courage and intrepidity, the perseverance with which he overcame every difficulty, and the skill with which he conducted all his enterprises, rendered him the most dangerous enemy against whom the Royal forces were called upon to contend." He must have possessed an exceedingly prepossessing exterior, or noble Romanist ladies of Neime, who despised him for his extraction, would never have gone so far as "to precipitate themselves about him to touch his garments."

VILLARS writes thus concerning him to the minister of war: "He is a peasant of the lowest, not yet 22 years of age, and does not appear to be 18; small, with nothing imposing about him, qualities necessary for the people, but of a surprising firmness and good sense. I will relate this characteristic: It is certain that in order to restrain his troops, he often put them to death. I asked him yesterday, 'Is it possible that at your age, and without having a long experience of command, you did not have any difficulty in often ordering the death penalty among your own people?' 'No sir,' said CAVALIER, 'never when it appeared to me to be just.' 'But of whom did you make use to execute your order?' 'The first to whom I could issue the order, without any one's having ever hesitated to execute my commands.' I can easily believe, Mr. Minister, that you will find all this surprising: what is more, he (CAVALIER), has a great order in the arrangement of his subsistences, and disposes his troops for an action fully as well as the most skillful officers could possibly do. It is a piece of fortune that I have deprived them (the Camisards), of such a man."

Throughout this interview between the magnificent French Marshal and the elegant Cevenol chief, VILLARS conversed with CAVALIER as equal with equal, and treated with him "as power with power"—familiarly keeping his hand on the shoulder of his young opponent; this, too, in the presence of the highest and most arrogant dignitaries of the land—even the terrible BASVILLE, the Moloch of Languedoc, who, during his intendance, consigned 13,000 victims to fiery or living death.

CAVALIER was a splendid rider, a perfect paladin in the saddle. He generally rode a magnificent white horse, which he captured in the battle of St. Chate (March 15th, 1704), from the Maréchal-de-Camp LA JONQUIERE. His taste for dress—strange that such a quality should develop itself in a peasant boy—was perfect. The writer has seen his costume carefully studied out and prepared at a fancy ball, and it was the very type of elegance. Take him, for instance, as he appeared before VILLARS, under the um-

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bragorous trees of the luxuriant garden of the Recollets at Nismes. He wore a tight-fitting short frock of pearl-grey or white cloth, coquettishly laced with gold, adjusted so as to permit his regal under-garments to appear; a crimson vest, and small clothes of the same color; about his neck was tied a beautiful steinque cravat of ample snowy muslin, then the rage; and from beneath a broad-brimmed hat, surmounted with a white plume, his long waving flaxen hair escaped, and fell floating upon his shoulders. An Austrian general's gala uniform at the present day is very similar to this dress.

This appears to have been the uniform he affected on all occasions. It made him too conspicuous, however, in the battle of Nages, 16th April, 1704, where he fought one to six. This scene of his defeat was likewise the blackboard on which he demonstrated his extraordinary courage as a soldier and his ability as a general. On this occasion he was forced to throw his trappings aside and assumed the garb of a simple peasant. After the terrible affair of the Tour de Bellot, the Royalists actually supposed that he had fallen, and, as the chief trophy, cut off the head of a young Protestant soldier who bore some resemblance to him. They were soon undeceived, for, a few days afterwards, CAVALIER was in arms again and uniformed as superbly as ever. He usually, towards the end of his career, appeared upon the field surrounded by a brilliant staff. Fifty guards, chosen among his bravest followers, twelve of them warriors like DAVID's thirty men of valor, famous for their heroic exploits, attired in scarlet, formed his continual and especial escort. These marched at his sides, and were always ready to fight to the death in his defense. Thus magnificently mounted and escorted, to the sound of fifes and bugles playing the martial tunes to which the Cevenol choirs had adapted their religious melodies, CAVALIER appeared at the head of his troops, and amid the fury of conflict, and thus he entered Nismes to treat with the ever as magnificent VILLARS.

In conclusion, weigh the opinion of MALESHERBES, a French statesman of a family distinguished for generations in the magistracy, the virtuous minister, counsel and defender of LOUIS XVI., and the grandson of the celebrated LAMOIGNON, and nephew of the terrible LAMOIGNON DE BAVILLE. This "enlightened and honorable" man, who writes of learning the true facts of the case, remarks: "Of what importance is all the rest," alluding to the personal appearance, &c., of the Cevenol leader. CAVALIER was none the less an extraordinary man: "I confess that this warrior who, without having regularly served (that is mastered his profession by study and practice), proved himself a great general by the gift of nature alone; this Camisard, who dared to punish crime at once, in the presence of a ferocious band of men whose only means of subsistence was derived from similar crimes; this coarse peasant, who, admitted, at the age of 20 years, into the society of well-bred people, acquired their manners, and made himself not only loved but esteemed; this individual, who, accustomed to tumultuous life, and who could have been justly puffed up with his success, possessed sufficient innate philosophy to enjoy for 35 years a tranquil private life, appears one of the rarest characters which history presents for our contemplation."

ANCHOR.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RECENT BREVETS.

The following is a list of officers upon the Staff of Major-General Meade, who have received brevet appointments, to date from August 1, 1864, for faithful and highly meritorious services in the field:

Brigadier-General H. J. Hunt, to be brevet Major-General, U. S. Vols.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, to be brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson, to be brevet Colonel, U. S. Vols.

Major J. C. Duane, to be Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Major S. F. Barstow, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major N. Michler, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Major B. F. Fisher, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major James C. Biddle, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Major William Riddle, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain William Jay, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain F. M. Bache, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain Addison G. Mason, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain George Meade, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain J. C. Bates, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. Sanders, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain Frederick Rosencrantz, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain Charles E. Pease, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain John R. Coxe, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Captain J. C. Paine, to be Major by brevet, U. S. Vols.

Lieutenant John R. Eddie, to be Captain by brevet, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Charles W. Woolsey, to be Captain by brevet, U. S. Vols.

List of Brevets in the First (Willcox) Division, 9th Army Corps:

Orlando S. Willcox, Brigadier-General, to be brevet Major-General, U. S. Vols., commanding Division.

William Humphrey, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, Second Michigan V. Vols.

B. C. Christ, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, 50th Pennsylvania V. Vols.

N. B. McLaughlin, Colonel, to be brevet Brigadier-General, 57th Massachusetts Vols., commanding Third Brigade.

Byron M. Cutcheon, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, 20th Michigan V. Vols., commanding Second Brigade.

Ralph Ely, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, 8th Michigan V. Vols.

G. P. Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, to be brevet Colonel, Third Maryland Battalion.

Robert A. Hutchins, Captain, to be brevet Major A.A.G., U. S. Vols., Division Staff.

Wm. V. Richards, Captain, to be brevet Major, 17th Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Division Staff.

L. Curtis Brackett, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, 28th Massachusetts Vols., A.D.C., Division Staff.

John D. Bertolette, Captain, to be brevet Major, A.A.G., U. S. Vols., First Brigade Staff.

George Shorkley, Captain, to be brevet Major, Fifty-first Pennsylvania V. Vols., A.D.G., Brigade Staff.

R. A. Wattis, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Seventeenth Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Brigade Staff.

W. H. S. Bean, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, One Hundred and Ninth N. Y. Vols., A.D.C., Brigade Staff.

C. D. Todd, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Seventeenth Michigan Vols., A.D.C., Second Brigade Staff.

George H. Murdoch, Captain, to be brevet Major, Commanding First Michigan Sharp Shooters.

C. A. Lounsberry, Captain, to be brevet Major, Twentieth Michigan Vols.

J. P. Curran, Lieutenant and Adjutant, to be brevet Captain, Sixtieth Ohio Vols.

Albert Doty, First Lieutenant, to be brevet Captain, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Vols.

Jacob Roemer, Captain, to be brevet Major, Thirty-fourth N. Y. Independent Battery.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty by Major-General Butler, according to their brevet rank, subject to the approval of the President; as follows:

Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. Vols., to command the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Jourdan, U. S. Vols. (Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-eighth N. Y. Vols.), to command the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis, U. S. Vols. (Colonel One Hundred and Forty-second N. Y. Vols.), to command the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. A. Duncan, U. S. Vols. (Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Troops), to command the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. G. Draper, U. S. Vols. (Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops), to command the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Ludlow, U. S. Vols. to command the Cavalry Brigade, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Brevet Major P. S. Michie, U. S. Corps of Engineers, to be Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

THE FIRST CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, {
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1864. }

Circular No. 2:

In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the First Corps, now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained:

I.—AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters are to be made in this city.

2. Any veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of \$200 as soon as they are mustered in; and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: \$100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; \$200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; \$300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment.

4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to local bounties.

5. Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost Marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Provost Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph, 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, veterans will be cared for, and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization at Camp Clifton, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive—personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

7. The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

II.—AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring commissions must make applications to Brigadier-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army, setting forth their Post-office address, the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from Commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the Examining Board established by the War Department, and will receive appointments to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of veterans—their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here, and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in persuading the men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy their time in this way, and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement as to the number from the Provost Marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers.

The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refunded to them.

By order of Major-General HANCOCK.

FINLEY ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REBEL REFUGEES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 8, 1864. {

General Orders, No. 58:

1. The Government has received information that numbers of refugees, lately within the limits of the British Provinces on our northern border, have removed with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores for the purpose of incendiary. The plots by which, some months since, many steamboats on the western rivers were fired and destroyed by rebel agents, have now been extended with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactories, and public and private property, at various points throughout the loyal States.

2. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiaries are enjoined upon all officers in charge of property of the department.

3. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ at depots where valuable stores are kept no persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada, as refugees from the disloyal States or as fugitives from the draft.

4. All officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots in positions which could facilitate access to stores or storehouses satisfactory evidence not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States, in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

5. All posts within or near the field of active operations, refugees coming from the Rebel territory, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty, will be employed, if needed, but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Circular No. 41:

Reliable information has been received that a large number of evil-disposed persons, consisting of Rebel sympathizers, secessionists, marauders and other outlaws, who have collected in Canada with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, and particularly those on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are, in reality, intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States.

All officers of this Bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it.

Provost-Marshal will confer with the municipal authorities with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons and causing their arrest.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

THE MISSOURI MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 2d, 1864.

General Orders, No. 116:

I.—The conduct of the Militia under Acting Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Cox and Major Grimes, in pursuing Bill Anderson's band of bushwhackers, killing Anderson and dispersing his band, as reported by Brigadier-General James Craig, E. M. M., displays so much spirit, energy and bravery on the part of citizens, giving their services and risking their lives for the public good, without fee or reward, as to call for the special thanks of the Major-General commanding the Department.

II.—In consideration of their gratuitous services, and as a reward for their gallantry, it is therefore ordered, that the property taken by these citizens from the robbers be distributed under the direction of Brigadier-General Craig, as follows:

The horse ridden by Bill Anderson, and the watches and arms taken, will be given to the several officers of the command to be retained as honorable trophies. The money captured will be given in just proportions to the wounded of the command, and to the families of such as were killed in the affair.

III.—Brigadier-General Craig will furnish these headquarters with a certified list of all property disposed of under this order, reporting the manner of its distribution, and the names and rank of the officers and soldiers who have received it.

FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.
By command of Major-General ROSECRANS.

ORDER FROM GENERAL DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Orders No. 97:

Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders, who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders on the frontiers are, therefore, instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commission from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible while in the commission of their crimes; or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major-General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses, under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiaries and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants on our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS—QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following are memoranda of orders and instructions issued during the month of November to officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

ORDERED.

Captain J. G. Fransworth, to report in person to the Commanding General, Department West Virginia, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

Captain J. R. Hynes, to report in person to the commanding general and to the Chief Quartermaster Department at Washington, to relieve Captain George M. Chester in his duties at Rendezvous of Distribution, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Captain T. G. Whytal, to Augusta, Maine, assume the duties heretofore performed by Captain R. Brinkerhoff, and report by letter to the commanding general of the Department of the East; permission granted to delay five days en route.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Donaldson, to detail an officer temporarily to immediately relieve Colonel J. C. Crane, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, in his duties at Nashville, Tennessee.

Colonel S. L. Brown, on being relieved from duty in New York city, to report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General United States Army.

Captain William Currie, to St. Louis, Missouri, and report by letter to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, at Louisville, Kentucky, to relieve Captain E. D. Chapman, A.Q.M. in his present duties.

Captain E. D. Chapman, on being relieved from duty at St. Louis, Missouri, to New York city and relieve Colonel S. L. Brown, Quartermaster's Department.

Captain H. B. Blackman, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Army of the James, for assignment to duty.

Captain Joseph T. Powers, to report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General United States Army, for duty in his office.

Captain J. K. Wing, at the expiration of leave of absence to report to the Quartermaster General for assignment to duty.

Captain J. P. Rutherford, to report in person to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate of the court-martial convened by Special Orders, No. 234, September 5, 1864, in Washington, on the 28th November, as witness in the case of Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th United States Infantry. As soon as his services can be dispensed with by the court, to at once return to his proper station.

Captain John H. Belcher, to report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, at Louisville, Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

Captain F. O. Sawyer, at the expiration of his leave of absence to report by letter to the Quartermaster General United States Army.

Captain A. K. Cutler, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

To report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster of the army operating against Richmond for assignment to duty:—Captain J. H. Batt, A.Q.M. volunteers; Captain James Whittingham, A.Q.M. volunteers; Captain Frederick Crain, A. Q. M. volunteers; Captain C. E. Bliven, A.Q.M. volunteers.

ASSIGNED.

Major A. L. Thomas, to duty as Chief Quartermaster Fifth Army corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel from November 3, 1864.
Captain H. B. Blood, temporarily to duty as Depot Quartermaster at City Point, Virginia.
Brevet Brigadier-General David H. Vinton, to duty according to his brevet rank of brigadier-general, to date from October 28, 1864.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Captain George A. Whittemore, from duty at Augusta, Maine, and will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster, New York city, where he will receive instructions from the Quartermaster General's Office for special duty.

Major Henry Brown, from duty in Army of Potomac, and will report in person to Colonel R. M. Newport, Baltimore, Maryland, for assignment to duty in place of Captain S. H. Dunan, relieved.

Captain S. B. Laufer, from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to report in person without delay, to Brigadier-General Rucker, Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty at Alexandria, Virginia.

Captain R. P. Johnson, from duty in the Army of the James at the expiration of his leave of absence, to report in person, without delay, to the Chief Quartermaster, and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

Captain Adam Fisher, for duty with the artillery brigade, 2d Army corps, Army of the Potomac. He will at once repair to Hagerstown, Maryland, and from thence report by letter to the commanding General, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department Western Virginia, for assignment to duty at that post.

TRANSFERRED.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Howard, to Eighteenth Army corps as Chief Quartermaster, and on completion of his duties as member of the Examining Board at St. Louis, Mo., will report in person to the corps commander.

ORDERS AMENDED.

Brigadier-General Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army. Special Orders No. 372, Adjutant General's Office, October 29, 1864, assigning him to duty according to his brevet rank, to be amended by adding the words "to take effect October 28, 1864."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain John Hays, leave of absence heretofore granted extended ten days.

Captain W. Holden, leave of absence heretofore granted, extended twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain E. Giese, upon the report of a board of officers, leave of absence for thirty days granted.

Captain James C. Slight, order confirmed extending leave of absence to November 15, 1864.

Captain S. K. Platt, leave of absence until November 10, 1864.

Captain K. M. Camp, leave of absence for ten days.

Captain A. Shimmel, leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate.

Captain John V. Furey, leave of absence for three days.

Captain Henry S. Clubb, leave of absence for thirty days.

Captain C. S. McEntee, leave of absence for fifteen days.

Captain George F. W. Willey, the extension of leave of absence granted in Special Orders, No. 350, October 17, 1864, is further extended twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain Benjamin Burton, leave of absence for twenty days.

Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., telegraph orders of November 10, 1864, from this office, extending leave of absence confirmed.

Captain John W. McClure, leave of absence further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Captain D. W. Swigart, to take effect October 28, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain George M. Chester, to take effect November 7, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain Perley P. Pitkin, C. Q. M., City Point, Va., to take effect November 7, 1864.

Captain Charles E. Fuller, to take effect November 18, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain G. H. Smith, to take effect November 1, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain George Norris, to take effect November 23, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Captain Nathaniel P. Aspinwall, to take effect November 28, 1864, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

ORDER CONFIRMED.

Captain F. O. Sawyer. The order of the 26th instant, from General Graham, President of the Board of Officers at Annapolis, Maryland, directing him to join his command without delay, is confirmed.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain W. H. Vallance, by direction of the President, dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances that may be due him.

MUSTER OUT CONFIRMED.

Captain Nelson J. Hopkins, Captain Samuel K. Platt, Captain A. T. Maupin, by direction of the President, mustered out of the service of the United States.

PERMISSION TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Captain Thomas J. Carlile, during his present leave of absence, granted.

COMMISSION CANCELLED.

Captain James R. Martin, commission cancelled by the President.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following Districts and Boards for the examination of officers of the Pay Department are established:—

Board for the District comprising the New England States, the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia:

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General United States Army.

Major E. D. Judd, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Major Thomas S. Allison, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Board for the District comprising the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Kansas, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona:

Major George L. Feibiger, Paymaster United States Army.

Major James H. Phinney, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Major A. W. Hendricks, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Board for the District comprising the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Utah:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General United States Army.

Major Charles J. Sprague, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

Major E. W. Eddy, Additional Paymaster United States Army.

The Boards will report by letter to the Paymaster-General United States Army, and be governed by the provisions of General Orders No. 252, August 31, 1864.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the Department of Washington, at the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Kilroe, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., to duty in the Department of the Northwest.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Stripp, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Department of the Northwest, and ordered

to report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the First Corps, now forming in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Lyman, Medical Inspector, U.S.A., detailed to make a special inspection of the Department of the South, under instructions furnished him by the Acting Medical Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U.S.A., relieved from duty in the Department of Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Department of Missouri for assignment to duty, as Medical Director of that Department.

Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, relieved from duty in the Northwest, and ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, for assignment to duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

U. S. SHIP NIAGARA,
ANTWERP, 22d November, 1864.

SIR:—Telegrams yesterday announced the re-election of His Excellency President Lincoln. The *Niagara* was immediately dressed with our national flag flying at her mast head. Considering this to be the greatest and most important contest of the war, and most glorious in its results, I have again dressed ship to-day, and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

It is, I believe, the first time since our national existence, that such a demonstration was made by any of our ships of war; but the occasion seems so momentous and all-glorious to me, that I could not resist the impulse to thus manifest my joy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. CRAVEN,
Commodore United States Navy.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant A. R. Yates, to physical examination in the West Gulf Squadron preparatory to promotion.

Lieutenant Clark Merchant, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., by Surgeon J. M. Green.

Commander John Downs, to report to Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York, for such duty as he may assign him.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Burts, Jr., to the *Muscoota*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. Henry Lewars, to the *Wachusett*.

Boatswain James C. Walton, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commanders Charles A. Babcock and Robert Boyd, Jr., to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Gunner James Thayer, to the *Leapee*.

Third Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Assistant Engineer John H. B. Smith, to examination at Philadelphia, Pa., and upon its conclusion to return to New York and resume his duties in the *Mohongo*.

Lieutenant commander S. P. Quackenbush, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer E. Hoyt, at East Boston, Mass.

Ensign Benjamin A. Porter, to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, and Gunner James D. Borton, to the *Muscoota*.

Lieutenant Nathaniel W. Thomas, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Paymaster W. W. Williams, to duty as Inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at Mound City, Ill.

DETACHED.

Paymaster Henry R. Day, from duty as Inspector, and will remain as Paymaster of the Baltimore Naval Station.

Assistant Paymaster W. N. Watmough, from the *Nereus* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Boatswain Paul Atkinson, from the practice ship *Sabine* and placed on sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Stedman, from the *Wachusett* on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the practice ship *Sabine*.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Muscoota*.

Lieutenant-Commander James A. Green, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders (on the reporting of his relief.)

Acting Boatswain John B. F. Langton, from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the sloop of war *Cyane*.

Lieutenant-Commander James W. Shirk, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Florida*, and ordered to command the *Leapee*.

Boatswain John Walker, from the *Cyane*, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Lieutenant Commander John Madigan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North as a witness at Philadelphia.

Paymaster A. E. Watson, from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

PROMOTED.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry Brown of the *Tullahoma*, to First Assistant.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry C. McIlvaine of the *Winnipic*, to First Assistant.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert S. Talbot of the *Shawmut*, to First Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis of the *Sassacus*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert L. Webb of the *Maratanga*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Cross of the *Roanoke*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineers James E. Fallon of the *Azores*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles M. Van Tine of the *Suwanee*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford of the *Richmond*, to Second Assistant.

Third Assistant Engineer William A. H. Allen of the *Cayuga*, to Second Assistant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman F. William Rawdon, at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman George E. Hubbell, at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Fairchild.

Midshipman Gustavus A. Guild, at the Naval Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Midshipmen George E. Ide, A. H. Fletcher, Eugene B. Thomas, and A. N. Vall, have been turned back into the present first class at the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George A. Ferre, to the *Morse*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to temporary duty at the Naval Station, as inspector in charge of stores at that station.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Benjamin F. Munroe, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Master R. G. Lelar, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates C. A. Stewart, W. H. Fogg, and C. S. McCarty, to the *Muscoota*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Brown, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate W. E. Bridges, to the *Roanoke*.

Acting Master's Mate Daniel Ward, to the *Suwanee*.

Acting Master's Mate W. Rushmore, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Master's Mate J. F. Blackford, to the *Leapee*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Edgar K. Sellew, to the *Gemsok*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. C. Whidden, to the *Wando*.

Acting Ensign Joseph W. Munro, to the *Savannah*, for instruction and detail.

Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, to the *Kensington*.

= Acting Masters George R. Durand and H. J. Borden, Acting Ensigns R. M. Clark, and N. Larsen, to the *Muscoota*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Walsh, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Pelton, to the *Leapee*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Archibald E. McConnell, to the *Scammon*.

Acting Ensigns T. B. Stokes and R. M. Wagstaff, to the *National Guard*.

Acting Master G. H. Pendleton, and Acting Ensign M. W. Tillson, to the *Lenape*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, to command the *National Guard*.

Acting Master W. B. Newman, to the *Wachusett*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Burkett, to the *Vicksburg*.

Acting Ensign George Anderson, to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, to the *Leapee*.

Acting Ensign William M. Swasey, to the *Muscoota*.</

DECEMBER 17, 1864.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Acting Master B. C. Dean, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Stephens.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Harrington.
Acting Master's Mate Robert Anderson, of the *Agawam*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Beauchamp, of the Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate William Cook.
Acting Master's Mate William Waldo Brandt, of the *Iris*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Tunes, of the *Cambridge*.
Acting Carpenter Richard Carroll, of the *Lexington*, Mississippi Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Peter Innis, of the *Wateree*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Augustus Essevelin.
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberly, of the *Kensington*.
Acting Ensign William H. Dumont, of the *Kensington*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore E. Clark of the *Vicksburgh*, on the reporting of his relief.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate John McCormick, to the *Nereus*, and placed on sick leave, with permission for hospital treatment.
Acting Assistant Paymaster S. C. Tripp, to the *St. Louis*, and ordered to remain on board the *Osego*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer R. D. Faron, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY.

Acting Master J. W. Caswell, of the *St. Lawrence*, without pay for three months.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert J. Ewing, of the *Kanawha*, for two months.

Acting Gunner William Mowbray, for six months, on half pay.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. H. Hartram of the *Tacoma*.

Acting Master's Mate John McGovern, of the *Phlox*, for three months without pay.

To be confined at the Boston Navy Yard for six months, with forfeiture of all pay and subsistence that may accrue during that time, except such as may be necessary for his actual support, and to be reprimanded in General Orders:

To be reduced to the rating of an ordinary seaman for fifteen months, and at the expiration of that time to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States:

Acting Master James H. McClure, of the *Minnesota*.

ERATTA.

The detachment of Acting Master's Mate E. W. Walton, from the *Coneauah*, should read from the *Sagamore*.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, during the week ending December 10, 1864.

John G. Brown, Acting Master's Mate, November 27, Rockland. Andrew Wilson, Seaman, June 5, Hospital at Spezia, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

Robert Mulligan, Landsman, September 22, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

Romanzo Downe, Master's Mate, September 12, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

George Mercer, Landsman, September 19, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

James Seaman, Landsman, September 29, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Samuel Smith, Landsman, October 16, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Charles H. Morrison, Sergeant Marines, October 5, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.

Charles A. Banks, Seaman, paroled prisoner, October 28, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Richard Wallace, (colored), Landsman, September 28, Naval Hospital, Washington.

William W. Randall, Landsman, November 26, U. S. steamer *New Ironsides*.

Benjamin Franklin, Landsman, November 24, U. S. steamer *Wyocton*.

Charles Dwyer, Landsman, December 2, U. S. steamer *Minnesotta*.

Henry Lee, (colored), Landsman, November 15, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Robert Granart, Seaman, November 16, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Paul Rochester, Landsman, November 1, U. S. steamer *Faroalones*.

Alonzo Godfrey, Coal Heaver, December 3, Naval Hospital Norfolk, Va.

James Kelley, Captain Forecastle, November 27, U. S. steamer *Michigan*.

William Churchill, (colored), Boy, November 21, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Conaty, Landsman, November 11, U. S. steamer *Mesopotamia*.

Nehemiah S. Hayden, Acting Ensign, July 6, U. S. steamer *Pennsylvani*.

James Slaring, Landsman, November 15, U. S. steamer *Mobile*.

Charles White, Coal Heaver, November 18, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Jacob A. Conwell, Pilot, November 29, U. S. steamer *Bermuda*.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, {

December 13—8 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

The Richmond papers of yesterday report General Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah, on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from General Grant, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah:

CITY POINT, VA., December 13.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Richmond papers of to-day contain the following:

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Sherman is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast southwest of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon."

LATER.—A telegraphic dispatch from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle (we will not say where), confronted by a strong Confederate force.

Another paper states, "There has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston."

U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville.

Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the Armies of the Potomac or of the Shenandoah.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, December 14.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, December 12, 1864, {

via FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 14 {

To Major-General HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL.—Captain Duncan, of General Howard's Scouts, has just come in from General Howard, having descended the Ogeechee River in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. General Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack it.

The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Captain Duncan represents the army to be in the best spirits pos-

sible, and the most excellent condition. Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what routes were to be taken.

The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. It was also well supplied. The following is a copy of the dispatch brought by Captain Duncan:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, {
NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, December 9, 1864. {

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga.:

SIR:—We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits, and near by.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General Commanding,

Right Wing of the Army.

Another dispatch brought by Captain Duncan, directed to the Signal Officer of the fleet, from General Howard's Chief Signal Officer, requests a good lookout to be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The following telegram was received from Fortress Monroe last night.—

Telegram in cipher received at Washington at 10 P. M., December 14, 1864, from Port Royal Harbor, by way of Fortress Monroe:

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

"I have just received a communication from Sherman's army. He is a few miles from Savannah and in fine spirits. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army.

"A dispatch is forwarded with this.

"Very respectfully,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived in this city this morning, with the following important dispatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, PORT ROYAL HARBOUR, S. C., {

December 12, 1864. {

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

"SIR:—It is my happiness to apprise the Department that General Sherman with his army is near Savannah, and I am in communication with him.

"In view of his probable arrival I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from the Tadlafond yesterday in order to be at hand. I had not many hours to wait.

This morning about 8 o'clock the *Dandilion* arrived with Captain Duncan and two scouts—Sergeant Myron J. Emmick and George W. Quimby—bearing the following lines from General Howard:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, {

NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, GA. {

"To the Commander of the United States naval forces in Savannah, Ga.:

"Sir:—We have met with perfect success thus far. Troops in fine spirits and near by. Respectfully,

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General."

Captain Duncan states that our forces were in contact with the Rebels a few miles outside of Savannah.

"He says that Sherman's army are not in want of anything.

"Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announce, and I beg leave to congratulate the United States Government on its occurrence.

"The following extract of a letter from General Sherman, written before he started upon his march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but that he accomplished the difficult work some twelve or fourteen days earlier than he expected:

"KINGSTON, GA., 9 P. M., {

November 3, 1864. {

"Captain PENNOCK, U. S. N., Mound City:

"In a few days I will be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again.

"Will you be kind enough to write him, and tell him to look out for me about Christmas from Hilton Head to Savannah.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General."

"It may perhaps be exceeding my province, but I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Department will command Captain Duncan and his companions to the Hon. Secretary of War, for some mark of approbation for the success in establishing communications between General Sherman and the fleet.

"It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,

Commanding S. A. B. Squadron."

That General Sherman had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above dispatch had fairly got out of the harbor of Port Royal is probable, from the fact that the messenger who reached here this morning says that when coming out of the harbor, and when too late to communicate by signals the whole fleet began to fire a salute.

Upon looking toward the vessels they were being gaily decorated with flags, in honor of some great victory.

The opinion that prevailed on board the steamer was that since she left the wharf news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The United States bark *Vesta*, bound to Key West, was spoken Nov. 24, lat. 24, long. 82 10.

ACTING Master E. Brown, Jr., has been detached from special duty at the Navy Yard and ordered to report to Admiral Gregory.

THE United States screw-steamer *Iuka*, 9 guns, arrived at Havana 2d inst. The United States side-wheel steamer *Magnolia*, 5 guns, sailed same day.

LEUTENANT C. A. Stillman, U. S. M. corps, has sailed in the California mail steamer to take command of the Marine guard of the U. S. S. *Cyane* at Callao.

COLONEL Willits, Secretary to Admiral Pauiling, has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his duties at the commandant's office.

CAPTAIN John Gillis has been ordered to Philadelphia Navy Yard as Executive Officer, vice Commander Reed Werden, who goes to the East Gulf squadron as the Fleet Captain of Acting Rear-Admiral C. E. Stirling.

Later.—A telegraphic dispatch from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle (we will not say where), confronted by a strong Confederate force.

The Chief of the Bureau of Naval Medicines and Surgery, reports that during the year the killed amounted to 171; wounded, 351. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229—of which number 1,048 died; 58,079 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving under treatment 2,111.

THE Naval General Court-Martial, sitting at the Boston Navy Yard, for the trial of Franklin W. Smith, charged with defrauding the Government, has concluded taking evidence. The court has been taking testimony for the long period of 67 days, and the evidence covers over 2,500 written pages. Six days are allowed counsel to prepare their defense.

The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, recommends a new arrangement of storehouses, and that they be entirely disconnected from the Navy Yards. He also recommends the establishment of two Government Bakeries, and the preparation of preserved meats and vegetables by the Government; these articles now form a part of Naval rations.

The Navy Department has advised from Admiral Porter of the capture and arrival at Hampton Roads of the Rebel steamer *Armstrong*, of

630 tons measurement, a beautiful vessel, very fast, and new, captured by the steamers *Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, on the 4th instant. She had a cargo of 450 bales of cotton, but the larger part was thrown overboard in the chase.

The Navy Department has received information from Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jouett, commanding the United States steamer *Metacomet*, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, of the capture, on the 27th of November, of the celebrated blockade-runner *Susanna*, loaded with cotton. She was captured on the reefs of Atacans, Campeche banks, and was from Galveston, Texas. The chase lasted four hours, during which many shots were fired at the blockade-runner. A large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase. She has been sent to Philadelphia for adjudication.

The Navy Department has received information from Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, of the North Atlantic squadron, that on the morning of the 3d instant the United States steamer *Emma* drove a large two-smoke-stack steamer on shore, off the entrance to Cape Fear river. Lieutenant-Commander George W. Young, of the *Maratana*, directed the *Britannia*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Huse, and *Aries*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wells, to run in and endeavor to disable the steamer, so as to prevent her getting off. She was destroyed by the guns of the fleet. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Devens reports that she is bilged and gone down by the head. The vessels engaged in her destruction were the United States steamers *Emma*, *Aries*, *Pequot*, *Britannia*, *Nansemund*, and *Chippewa*.

On Saturday, 3d inst., the new steam sloop-of-war *Contocook* was successfully launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The ceremony took place at half-past 2 o'clock, and notwithstanding the rain, a large and merry party assembled on board to do honor to the occasion. As she ploughed into the water Admiral Bailey's daughter, Miss Maggie, while breaking a bottle of water from the Contocook river over her bow, christened her with all due ceremony. The heads of the different executive departments and a select party of friends were afterwards entertained at the Admiral's quarters. The *Contocook*'s launching draft forward was 6 feet 3 1/4 inches, aft 9 feet 9 1/4 inches. The vessel was built under the superintendence of S. M. Pook, Esq., Naval Constructor, who has given us so many fine vessels. Her engines are building at the works of the Providence Steam Engine Company. They have a 60 inch cylinder, with 36 inches stroke of piston. This vessel is one of the new "swiftness screw sloops," and in all respects she promises to be just such a sloop as is needed by our Navy for cruising purposes. She is 2,200 tons measurement, and will carry a battery of eight guns.

The launch of the *Wampanoag* is the chief point of interest at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week. She is the second in point of completion of the three immense steam frigates, the largest in the Navy, which were ordered about two years ago. The *Wampanoag* is a splendid specimen of Navy Yard work. The new regulations for the exclusion of prying visitors from the Yard are rigidly enforced. The police regulations are carried out in every regard with increased vigilance. The arrivals during the week are the *Lenape* from New York, light-draft Monitor *Cusco* from Boston, and the prize steamers *Annie* and *Armstrong*, both of which have been purchased by Government. The latter was captured on the 4th instant, eighty miles of Wilmington, by the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Gettysburg*, after a chase of eight hours. She was set on fire by a shell, but received only slight damage. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of seven hundred tons burthen and is said to sail fourteen miles an hour on an average. She will prove a valuable acquisition to the fleet of converted blockade-runners. The departures of the week are the *Union*, supply steamer, and the *Lady Stirling*, which went to Williamsburg for repairs. The *Dictator* has been lying at the Yard undergoing alterations, etc. She is expected to leave very soon.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. S. *Hartford*, who arrived at New York on the 13th:

Rear-Admiral—David G. Farragut.

Captain—Percival Drayton.

Lieutenant-Commander—L. A. Kimberly.

Lieutenants—J. Crittenden Watson, H. B. Tyson, Lea Rue P. Adams.

Ensigns—W. H. Whiting, G. B. D. Glidden.

Acting Master's Mates—G. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne, J. J. Tinelli, James Morgan, Charles Brown.

Boatswain—Robert Dixon.

Gunner—J. S. Staples.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—George D. Upham.

Surgeon—Philip Lansdale.</

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$10 cents each.]

CROMBY—SPENCER.—At St. Paul's Church Chesterfield, Md., on Tuesday morning, December 6th, at half past ten o'clock, by the Rev. James Hubbard, FRANK C. CROMBY, Paymaster U. S. Army, to Miss LOTTIE M., daughter of Samuel W. Spencer, Esq., of Chesterfield.

BECK—FAULK.—On Wednesday, November 23d, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Faulk, Lancaster, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Mumbert of the Episcopal Church, Lieutenant Wm. BUTLER BECK, Fifth U. S. artillery, to Miss BERTHA H. FAULK.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
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December 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10, 1865, for the Iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

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The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

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36 plates	Boller Iron, 7 1/2, 46 by 98 inches.
30 do	do 3 1/2, 84 by 98 do
32 do	do 1 1/2, 43 by 98 do
32 do	do 1 1/2, 43 by 100 do
48 do	do 3 1/2, 80 by 110 do
12 do	do 3 1/2, 30 by 128 do
36 do	do 5 1/2, 40 by 98 do
16 do	do 7 1/2, 35 by 109 do
16 do	do 3 1/2, 39 by 109 do
16 do	do 5 1/2, 48 by 109 do
24 do	do 5 1/2, 46 by 56 do
32 do	do 3 1/2, 34 by 48 do
32 do	do 3 1/2, 28 by 45 do
12 do	do 7 1/2, 61 by 112 do
6 do	do 7 1/2, 61 by 90 do
32 do	do 7 1/2, 43 by 43 do
32 do	do 5 1/2, 43 by 75 do
24 do	do 5 1/2, 38 by 125 do
24 do	do 5 1/2, 42 by 183 do
16 do	do 5 1/2, 50 by 56 do
16 do	do 5 1/2, 48 by 54 do
32 do	do 7 1/2, 50 by 114 do
28 do	do 3 1/2, 20 by 60 do
12 do	do 3 1/2, 50 by 109 do
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12 do	do 5 1/2, 38 by 120 do

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10,000 pounds	best American square bar iron, 3/8 by 1/2 inch.
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2,000 pounds	best American square bar iron, 3/8 by 1/2 inch.
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5,000 pounds	best American flat bar iron, 2 by 3/8 inch.
14,000 pounds	best American flat bar iron, 2 by 3/8 inch.
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60,000 pounds	best American round bar iron, 1 1/2 by 3/8 inch.
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4,000 do	do 1 1/2 by 11 1/2 do
4,000 do	do 2 by 11 1/2 do

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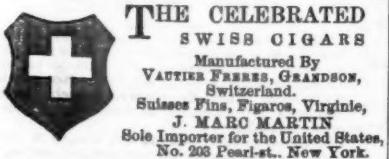
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"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?"

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?"

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?"

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?"

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?"

"To these questions the following answers were given:-"

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortable from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm."

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain."

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old."

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on."

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope."

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on. They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

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